

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

McKINLEY IS A CERTAIN WINNER

Will Have Not Less Than 264 Electoral Votes.

CHANCES LOOK TO AN INCREASE

The Constitution's Figures Stand Without a Change.

BRYAN CANNOT GET MORE THAN 166

Kentucky Is in the Doubtful Column and the Republicans Seem To Have the Best Claims—Michigan, Indiana and Iowa Gave.

ALABAMA.

Bryan Was Given Forty Thousand Majority in State.

Montgomery, Ala., November 4.—(Special.)—The returns from Alabama show that the defeat of their national ticket very graciously.

The returns today confirm the report of the election in Alabama sent The Constitution at midnight last night. Bryan and Sewell have carried the state by some 40,000 majority, and eight silver democrats are elected to congress.

The result in the seventh district is still in doubt. The race between Howard, populist, and Bullock, democrat, is very close, and Curtis, republican, is not far behind them. Parker, bolter, ran like Palmer did. It will probably take the official count to determine the result in this district by about 5,000 majority. It is estimated his majority was as follows: Montgomery, 600; Pike, 600; Butler, 600; Escambia, 300; Covington, 500; Baldwin, 1,000; Wilcox, 3,000.

Clark has carried Conecuh by about 500 majority and Fowlkes has won in Crenshaw by about the same majority.

The negroes, almost to a man, voted for McKinley and for Clark and the other gold former democrats for congress. Clark carried the city of Montgomery by a small majority, receiving the sold McKinley vote in addition to the vote of Palmer's followers. One city box was thrown out because it contained twenty-eight more votes than the poll list called for. The other three city boxes gave results as follows: Bryan, 321; McKinley, 600; Palmer, 28.

Clark, 884; Stallings, 783.

Clark, Comer, Goodwin, Aldrich and probably the negro, Threalt, will contest the election in their districts, if congress is republican.

CLAYTON WINS BY 7,000.

Buflala, Ala., November 4.—(Special.)—Correct returns give Clayton's plurality for congress as follows: Lee 233, Russell 800, Bullock 1,500, Henry 1,500, Dale 13, Barbour 50.

Clayton's majority over G. L. Comer in the district, it is thought, will reach 6,500. Jackson, populist, will carry Geneva and Coffee by a small majority.

PLOWMAN BEATS ALDRICH.

Anniston, Ala., November 4.—(Special.)—For congress returns show that Aldrich, democrat, carried Calhoun county by 550, Talladega by 184 and Cleburne by 155, while Aldrich, populist, gets Shelby by 500 and Chilton by 25.

Plowman goes to Dallas county with 120 majority and there it will be largely in doubt. Two years ago Robbins, democrat, went to Dallas 1,000 votes short.

BREWER WINS AT HAYNEVILLE.

Hayneville, Ala., November 4.—(Special.)—On account of the steady downfall of rain all day a comparatively light vote was polled. All precincts heard from give Brewer 2,550 and McKinley 400.

Brewer, democrat for congress, received 1,350 and Goodwin 1,200 votes.

Republicans are rejoicing over Brewer's victory as well as McKinley's.

HOWARD'S MAJORITY SMALL.

Gadsden, Ala., November 4.—(Special.)—Late figures received this evening indicate Howard's election by an exceedingly narrow margin as compared with his last defeat. A conservative estimate based on semi-official figures, gives his majority as between 300 and 350, a falling off of about 5,000. This was caused by the republican vote which went straight for Curtis, Parker, the goldbug democrat, pulled just about enough votes off Bullock to elect Howard.

BREWER BEATS GOODWIN IN CHAMBERS COUNTY.

LaFayette, Ala., November 4.—(Special.)—Chambers county has gone democratic by a heavy majority. Brewer, democrat, beats Goodwin, populist, by at least 1,000 majority. The negroes in this county voted solidly against Goodwin.

BREWER WINS IN FIFTH AND HOWARD IN SIXTH.

Montgomery, Ala., November 4.—In the fifth district there is little doubt that the silver democrat, has beat Goodwin, populist, by a heavy majority. In the seventh district indications are that Howard, populist, has plurality over all republican, contesting Wheeler, silver democrat, in eighth district, but think it not very likely.

CLAYTON SWEEPS HIS DISTRICT.

Clayton, Ala., November 4.—(Special.)—Clayton, the silver candidate for congress, swept this district and has several thousand majority.

ARKANSAS.

Majority for Democracy Will Amount To Thirty-Five Thousand.

Little Rock, Ark., November 4.—Returns from yesterday's election indicate that Bryan's majority in the state will not exceed 35,000. Congressman W. L. Terry ran 500 ahead of Bryan in this city. All the democratic candidates for congress are elected by increased majorities. They are as follows:

Second district, John S. Little, Third district, C. C. McRae, Fourth district, W. L. Terry, Fifth district, H. A. Dinamore, Sixth district, S. Brundage, Jr.

CALIFORNIA.

Democratic Papers Concede the State to McKinley by 3,000.

San Francisco, Cal., November 4.—California is safe for McKinley. McLaughlin, of the state committee, positively states that California has gone for the republican candidate by 3,000 to 6,000. The republican papers in this city give the majority as ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. The San Francisco Examiner, democrat, concedes the state to McKinley by 3,000.

Up to a late hour returns had been received from 1,878 out of 2,377 precincts. These place McKinley in the lead by 7,341. The figures standing McKinley, 128,739; Bryan, 121,438. The count of the votes on the national ticket was completed in San Francisco early this afternoon. McKinley receives 31,143 and Bryan 31,006. The result created considerable surprise, as the republican managers had expected McKinley to carry the city by at least 14,000.

Five republican and two democratic will probably be sent to congress.

CONNECTICUT.

Bryan Carried But Three of the 168 Towns in the State.

Hartford, Conn., November 4.—Revised returns (unofficial) from every town in the state show that McKinley's plurality is 54,142.

Cook, republican for governor, has a majority of 44,340 and a plurality of \$2,322 over Sargent, silver democrat.

Bryan carries but three of the 168 towns in the state.

DELAWARE.

McKinley Electors Win by 2,000.

Tunnel, Democrat, Governor.

Wilmington, Del., November 4.—The outlook tonight is that the McKinley electors will have a plurality of over 2,000. Some rural districts are missing, but the indications are that the democrats will have a majority on joint ballot in the legislature, which is to elect a United States senator.

Tunnel, democrat, for governor, and Handy, free silver democrat, for congress, are elected.

FLORIDA.

Bryan Gets a Neat Majority and Two Democrats Go To Congress.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 4.—Practically complete returns from Florida show that the state has gone for Bryan by about 5,000.

In the first congressional district S. M. Sparkman, silver democrat, is re-elected by about 7,000 plurality. In the second district Robert W. Davis, silver democrat, is elected by a plurality of about 4,000.

IDAHO.

State Will Give Bryan Four Thousand Majority.

Boise City, Idaho, November 4.—Incomplete returns indicate that Bryan will carry the state by 4,000. The legislative ticket is much mixed. Senator Dubois wires he is confident he will succeed in getting elected to the United States senate.

The congressional fight is between Borah and Guno, with the indications now pointing to the election of Borah. Morrison, McKinley candidate, is defeated in his country, far only small precincts returns have been received.

ILLINOIS.

McKinley Has 100,000 Majority and Tanager Beats Altgeld.

Chicago, November 4.—Returns from the states are coming in very slowly but bear out early estimates of a majority exceeding 100,000 for McKinley, with Tanager, for governor, running well up. In Chicago Tanager polled 30,000 votes less than the head of the ticket, but he ran ahead in many country districts and it is believed will not be far behind McKinley when the returns are complete. The entire Cook county (Chicago) republican ticket is elected.

The state ticket assumes a republican majority in both branches of the state legislature and in consequence a republican successor to Senator Palmer, late candidate for the presidency on the gold democratic ticket.

The democrats have elected three and possibly four congressmen. Those elected are: Hinrichsen in the sixteenth, Hunter in the nineteenth and Jehu Baker in the twenty-first congressional districts. In the seventh district Caldwell, democrat, claims his election, and in the third, after a close race, Belknap, republican, defeated Darrow, democrat.

INDIANA.

McKinley Has Carried the State by Fifteen Thousand.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 4.—It has been a day of uncertainty and anxiety in Indiana. There was in the late returns last night and in those up to noon today a steady decline in the percentage of the republican gains as additional precincts were reported that the democratic state committee and the democratic newspapers to claim the state.

Chairman Jones then figured that Bryan could be saved with Indiana, and the anxiety on both sides was redoubled. The bulletin boards were surrounded all day with vast crowds of people, making the street impassable. They stood in the rain and cheered the slightest indication of anything favorable to their side of the case in Indiana, but they had no patience for returns from the same counties. There are ninety-two counties in the state. Complete returns from sixty-two of these, with the others estimated from very nearly complete returns, give the state to McKinley by 15,000.

Returns entire cannot change these figures more than a thousand at most. These returns, from the most part, come in the shape of pluralities by counties, and the vote cannot be given until the official count is made tomorrow.

With the returns have carried both branches of the legislature and have a majority of thirty-two on joint ballot, thus assuring the election of a republican to succeed Senator Voorhees. They have elected nine congressmen and the township have elected one silver republican and three

democrats. The following have been elected:

James A. Hemenway, republican; W. R. Myers, democrat; W. T. Zener, democrat; W. S. Holman, democrat; George W. Paris, republican; Henry U. Johnson, republican; Jesse Overstreet, republican; Charles L. Henry, republican; Joseph B. Cheadle, silver republican; E. D. Crumpacker, republican; George W. Steele, republican; W. F. Robinson, democrat; W. A. Royle, republican.

CONCEDED TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 4.—At midnight tonight Chairman Martin, of the democratic state committee, conceded the state to McKinley by 23,000, while claiming the election of five congressmen—Miers, in the second district; Zener, in the third; Holman, in the fourth; Cheadle, in the ninth, and Robinson, in the twelfth.

The republicans concede all these but Cheadle, claiming the election of Lands by 500.

LATEST FROM INDIANA.

Evansville, Ind., November 5, 1:30 a. m.—To The Constitution: Indiana has undoubtedly gone for Bryan, but the majority may not be large.

JOHN G. SHANKLIN, Editor Courier.

IOWA.

Republicans Elect All State Officers and All Eleven Congressmen.

Des Moines, Ia., November 4.—The returns from Iowa are not yet complete, but indicate the national republican ticket has carried the state by 10,000 to 15,000 and possibly 30,000 plurality over the fused democrats and populists. Palmer and Buckner will not receive over 4,000 votes. The sound money democratic committee claims that from 40,000 to 50,000 democrats voted for McKinley. About one-fourth of the fusion vote is cast by the populists.

The republican state ticket, headed by secretary of state, and including auditor, treasurer, supreme judge, attorney general and railroad commissioner, is elected by about the same figures as the national ticket. The fusion extended to state and congressional tickets. The republicans have elected the entire eleven congressmen by the following pluralities:

First district—S. M. Clark, 4,500. Second district—George M. Curtis, 3,500. Third district—D. B. Henderson, 3,000. Fourth district—Thomas Updegraff, 3,000. Fifth district—R. G. Cousins, 3,000. Sixth district—John A. Lacey, 3,000. Seventh district—J. T. Hull, 3,500. Eighth district—W. F. Hepburn, 1,500. Ninth district—A. L. Hager, 4,000. Tenth district—J. P. Collier, 14,000. Eleventh district—George D. Perkins, 12,000.

KANSAS.

Fusion Headquarters Put Bryan's Majority at 19,000.

Topeka, Kan., November 4.—Fusion headquarters now claim Bryan electors by 19,000 state ticket by 13,000, seven out of eight congressmen, five out of the six judges of the appellate court and a majority of twenty-six in the legislature on joint ballot.

KENTUCKY.

Nothing but the Official Count Will Settle the Matter.

Louisville, Ky., November 4.—Kentucky has seen-sawed from one column to another all day and at 10 o'clock tonight the returns increased Bryan's vote, but the indications then were that McKinley had carried the state by a small plurality.

At 11 o'clock tonight Kentucky was reported very close and claimed by both parties to decide. The greatest interest is centered in Kentucky, the betting in this section was almost exclusively on that state. Tens of thousands of dollars are up, the most of it being even money, and every move is closely watched.

The state is so close that nothing now but the official count will be satisfactory. The democrats have elected seven out of eleven congressmen as follows:

Wheeler, Clardy, Rhea, Settle, Smith, Berry and Fitzpatrick.

The republicans elected Evans, Pugh, Davidson and Colson. Settle defeats Colonel Breckinridge by 749.

At midnight it is impossible to give an estimate that has any sort of credit.

Chairman Johnston, state democratic executive committee, says that he has heard from eighty-one counties and they give Bryan 257 majority. He says the thirty-eight democratic gains to hear from will show democratic gains and he thinks that Bryan will carry the state by at least 2,000.

LOUISIANA.

Democrats Carry the Pelican State by Forty-Five Thousand.

New Orleans, La., November 4.—But little over half a vote was polled in Louisiana yesterday as compared with the vote in the state election in April. With estimates from some precincts, the majorities for congress are:

First district, Meyer, democrat, 6,774 majority; second district, Davey, democrat, 4,831; third district, Broussard, democrat, 1,554; fourth district, Ogden, democrat, 9,360; fifth district, Baird, democrat, 8,795; sixth district, Robertson, democrat, 3,005.

The majority for Bryan in the state is 44,004. The plurality will be large, as the republicans had two electoral tickets, and these split up their vote. The vote for McKinley was, therefore much larger than the vote for the regular republican electors.

MARYLAND.

No Doubt About McKinley Carrying the State.

Baltimore, Md., November 4.—Maryland, besides going for McKinley, will have a solid republican delegation in the next congress. The first district, which was thought to have been sure for democrats, gave the republican candidate 472 plurality. First district, Dr. Barber, 500 plurality; second district, W. B. Walker, 2,000 plurality; third district, Dr. Boone, 6,000 plurality; fourth district, McIntire, 9,100 plurality; fifth district, Sidney E. Mudd, 2,000 plurality; sixth district, Captain McDonald, 3,000 plurality.

MISSOURI.

Democratic Committee Puts Bryan's Majority at 55,000.

St. Louis, Mo., November 4.—Chairman Cook, of the democratic committee, at 9:40 tonight advanced the figure of the majority for Bryan from 40,000 to 55,000. Nearly all the cities are returned complete.

The few country precincts returns received

TABLE OF THE STATES AND ELECTORAL VOTE.

The returns from the various states up to 3 o'clock this morning give William McKinley, Jr., 264 electoral votes, William J. Bryan, 170, and 13 votes, those of Kentucky, in the doubtful column.

Kentucky's votes now lean toward McKinley, and the chances of the republican nominee are strongest for that state. The democrats, however, have not conceded the state to the republicans.

The Constitution yesterday morning gave to McKinley 264 votes and to Bryan 170; the additional returns do not justify any change. Despite the hopeful view that later estimates have engendered, the figures and facts fail to carry out claims made by the democrats of the various states in doubt—Michigan, Oregon, California, Indiana, Kentucky, North Dakota and South Dakota.

The only change The Constitution makes in its figures is to give McKinley California, 9, and Oregon, 4, and place Kentucky in the doubtful column.

At 4 o'clock this morning the latest bulletin gives McKinley 1,500 majority, with estimates on two counties. Chairman Jones does not concede McKinley's election.

	Electoral Vote		Electoral Vote
MCKINLEY.		BRYAN.	
Connecticut.....	6	Alabama.....	11
California.....	9	Arkansas.....	8
Delaware.....	3	Colorado.....	4
Indiana.....	15	Florida.....	4
Illinois.....	24	Georgia.....	13
Iowa.....	13	Idaho.....	3
Maine.....	6	Kansas.....	10
Massachusetts.....	15	Louisiana.....	8
Minnesota.....	9	Montana.....	3
Maryland.....	8	Missouri.....	17
Michigan.....	14	Mississippi.....	9
New Hampshire.....	4	Nevada.....	3
New Jersey.....	10	North Carolina.....	11
New York.....	36	Nebraska.....	8
North Dakota.....	3	South Carolina.....	9
Ohio.....	23	Tennessee.....	12
Oregon.....	4	Texas.....	15
Pennsylvania.....	32	Utah.....	3
Rhode Island.....	4	Virginia.....	12
South Dakota.....	4	Wyoming.....	3
Vermont.....	4	Washington.....	4
West Virginia.....	6		
Wisconsin.....	12		
Total.....	264	Total.....	170

DOUBTFUL.

Kentucky..... 13

show small gains for the democrats. Stephens, for governor, against whom the republicans worked hardest, suffered some, but in many places led the ticket. There was almost a reversal in the political character of the congressional delegation.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul and Minneapolis as Well as the State Go Republican.

St. Paul, Minn., November 4.—Returns are sufficiently complete for Minnesota this evening to indicate clearly how the state has gone. McKinley has a plurality of perhaps a little more than 30,000, having carried St. Paul by 4,000 and Minneapolis by 6,500.

The republicans also elect all of their state ticket.

It was thought for a while this afternoon that Clough, republican, was defeated for governor, but returns received up to 9 p. m. show that he has defeated Lind by a plurality of from 5,000 to 10,000. All the rest of the ticket is elected by 20,000. The republicans also get all of the seven congressmen.

Towne, the silver leader, who made the race in the sixth district, is apparently defeated by less than 500. In the seventh district, republican, populist, is defeated by Edgerton, republican, by 2,000, having carried at least 85 of the 114 districts.

MICHIGAN.

Returns Show That the State Has Gone Republican by 50,000.

Detroit, Mich., November 4.—The late returns from the state continue to show republican gains over the vote of 1892. The leaders of the republican party in the upper peninsula claim that McKinley's plurality in that section will reach 20,000, and if the official figures bear out their claim, the republicans have carried the state on the national ticket by nearly 50,000 plurality.

Mayor Plingree, of Detroit, republican candidate for governor, has carried the state by 70,000, runs more than 10,000 ahead of his ticket.

The legislature is overwhelmingly republican, although the fusionists have elected twenty-two representatives and five senators. Two years ago John Donovan, of Barr, was the only anti-republican who was elected in this branch.

The republicans have carried ten out of the twelve congressional districts. A. M. Todd, silver democrat, is elected in the third district by a small plurality, and F. A. Bruckner, silver democrat, has defeated W. S. Linton, republican, by about 6,000.

The republicans have elected the following congressmen:

First district, John B. Corlies; second district, George Spaulding; fourth district, N. L. Hamilton; fifth district, William Alden Smith; sixth district, S. W. Smith; seventh district, Horace G. Snover; ninth district, Russell P. Bishop; tenth district, R. O. Crump; eleventh district, W. S. Mesick; twelfth district, T. C. Scheldon.

The republican pluralities for congressmen range from 1,000 for Crump to 12,000 for Sheldon.

MONTANA.

Bryan Carries the State by Eighteen Thousand Majority.

Butte, Mont., November 4.—Full returns in Montana are not yet at hand, but the cities and largest counties have reported and bear out the estimates previously sent out.

Bryan's majority will be about 18,000. Returns for congress ran considerably behind Bryan, but his majority is large. The entire state fusion ticket is elected and the democrats will have a majority in both branches of the legislature.

NEBRASKA.

Nominee's Home State Gives Him Seven Thousand Majority.

Lincoln, Neb., November 4.—Returns by counties, which began coming in today, merely served to emphasize what was apparent early this morning—that Bryan and the entire fusion state ticket have carried Nebraska.

The plurality will not be sweeping, but each beaten precinct which comes in seems to make more decisive the victory.

Best estimates place the majority for Bryan in the state at 7,000, and it may be slightly larger. Holcomb, fusion for gov-

witnessed since the war. There was noise enough this morning, but it came only upon the drop of the chairman's gavel, and it was a deep roar arising from hundreds of throats claiming results of victory for which they have worked so hard. And they got it. The opening was at a phenomenal burst of strength. On enormous transactions stocks opened at gains of from 1 to 7 points.

McKinley's plurality is 264,573.

OHIO.

Democrats Show Remarkable Gains Over '92, but Lose by 52,000.

Columbus, O., November 4.—Chairman Kurtz, of the republican state executive committee, issued a bulletin this evening showing that eighty-six out of eighty-eight counties of the state give republican gains over the republican plurality of last year of 12,450, and democratic gains of 52,023. This is a net democratic gain of 39,573 over the vote of last year, and shows a republican plurality in the state of 54,400. Estimating the result in the other two counties, Morrow and Stark, at 1,500 democratic plurality, the republican electoral ticket plurality in Ohio is 52,940.

OREGON.

McKinley Gets the State by Three Thousand Majority.

Portland, Ore., November 4.—At republican headquarters tonight a statement is given out that McKinley will carry Oregon by from 2,500 to 3,000.

There are several interior counties in the state, which, owing to their isolated situation, will not be heard from for another day or two.

PENNSYLVANIA.

McKinley Gets a Majority of a Quarter of a Million.

Philadelphia, November 4.—Latest estimates from all counties in Pennsylvania give McKinley 273,644 plurality. Republican elect twenty-six congressmen, democrats four. This is a gain of two democrats.

RHODE ISLAND.

Twenty-Three Thousand Is the Majority for McKinley.

Providence, R. I., November 4.—At 3 o'clock this morning returns from Rhode Island show McKinley has carried the state by a plurality that will approximate 23,000. Bull and Clegg, republicans, overwhelmingly elected to congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Very Light Vote, but Bryan Got a Clever Majority.

Columbia, S. C., November 4.—No change in the situation here, since last night's dispatches. The vote was lightest on record on account of the new registration requirements. All democratic congressmen are elected. The combined Palmer and republican votes do not exceed 10,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Official Count May Be Necessary To Decide the Result.

Pierre, S. D., November 4.—The returns are very slow and the indications are that the state has perhaps gone less than 1,000 for McKinley. All the returns that have come in today show Bryan gains. Lawrence county, in the center of the Black Hills, has just reported a majority of 500 for Bryan. The republicans had been claiming that county all day.

A majority of the counties seem to have gone populist and the legislature appears at this hour to have a populist majority. The incomplete returns now indicate that both populist congressmen are elected and probably the populist state officers. It may take official returns to decide South Dakota.

TENNESSEE.

Bryan Carries the State by 30,000, but Governor's Election Doubtful.

Nashville, Tenn., November 4.—(Special.)—The republican state committee tonight concedes that Bryan has carried Tennessee, but still claims the election of Tillman by a small majority. The democratic committee, on the other hand, claims the state for Bryan by 30,000 and the election of Taylor for governor by over 20,000.

VOICE SWELLS IN OPPOSITION

Sentiment of the Representatives
Many Times Stronger.

RETURNED YESTERDAY AND
SPOKE AGAINST ELECTION

Hon. Hal Lewis's Friends Test the
Sentiment of Legislators.

SIXTY-FOUR OUT OF SEVENTY-FIVE
OPPOSED TO ANOTHER CONTEST

Overwhelming Sentiment Found at
Their Homes by the Legislators
Against Another Gubernatorial Election—Many
Strong Views.

The joint caucus of the democratic members of the general assembly will convene in the hall of the house of representatives at 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, 9th instant, for the purpose of taking action in the matter of the selection of a candidate for United States senator.

Atlanta, November 4, 1896.

The incoming morning trains yesterday brought back the legislators, and with their arrival the senatorial fight opened up anew with fresh warmth and energy.

The lobby of the Kimball was suddenly filled up, and the place quickly took on the lively air of hot political conflict.

Marked difference was instantly apparent in the aspect of the situation.

Legislators had gone home uncommitted and undecided.

They returned with minds made up and course determined.

The strong note of opposition to another election for governor had grown fourfold. It spoke forth boldly, where on Saturday had been timidity and silence.

Representatives and senators who would give no expression of views either way on Saturday came back with minds perhaps uncertain as to whom they would support for senator, but with the firm and resolute intention of using every influence in their hands to prevent the necessity for another election.

Contact with home sentiment had wrought this change, and it seemed so general and so all-pervading as to be almost unanimous.

How strong is the home influence is told by Hon. Mr. Stone, representative from Walton. It is said that out of about 600 of his constituents whom he specially interviewed, there was scarcely one who did not speak out strongly in opposition to another election.

Mr. Lewis's Friendly Test.

How strong is this influence as reflected in the attitude of the members of the house and senate, is shown by the work of the friends of Hon. Hal T. Lewis.

The friends of Mr. Lewis were early on the field yesterday. To ascertain the feeling of the legislators with reference to another election, friends of Hon. Mr. Lewis were stationed at every entrance to the capital.

They accosted and interviewed every legislator who passed. Out of seventy-five legislators interviewed, sixty-four expressed themselves strongly in opposition to another election.

This was but one of the many overwhelming evidences of the wonderful development of sentiment against an election. The sentiment had with three days' growth gained tremendous proportions, and not the most ardent advocate of Governor Atkinson could have been oblivious to the strength and the extent of it.

As a matter of fact, many emphatic expressions of anti-election sentiment came from the earnest advocates of Governor Atkinson in the past and who are now his warm personal friends. There are many in this class. Personally friendly to the governor and willing to do any reasonable service in his behalf, they are materially opposed to bringing on another election, because of the party risk, the worry and the cost involved.

The strong and significant change in sentiment impressed itself upon all. The most indifferent observer could not fail to at once note the deep feeling pervading the legislators with reference to another election.

The friends of Governor Atkinson's candidacy were among the first to realize the preponderance of this sentiment among the legislators. It could not fail to have a most discouraging effect and during the day this talk grew to such proportions as to give birth to the unfounded rumor that Governor Atkinson had retired from the race. This rumor flew about for an hour or so, but had no basis in truth.

The governor, with the other candidates, was still active and mingled much with the legislators during the day. When not in his office he was at the Kimball. He dined there last night and remained with the legislators rather late.

Talk as They Vote.

The legislators were in session—joint session—pretty much all day, but as the work of the day was purely formal, voting for judges and solicitors, they found ample time to exchange views among each other.

Vast progress was made in the direction of developing the growing sentiment against bringing on another election and when the legislators lay down to their rest the anti-election faith embraced nearly all the representatives and senators in the city.

The visit made to their homes by the legislators, and which wrought such a change in their minds, disclosed this state of affairs.

The people don't want another election. They are tired of them. They are weary of the repeated elections of this year. They were put to the utmost of endeavor to hold down the populist majorities in the last election. They do not want the expense, the worry, the fret, the bitterness, the division, the risk of another election.

Honestly, they fear that the strong fusion of populists with the republicans, following as it would on the heels of republican victory, with republican patronage to offer, and with discouragement in the rank and file of the democracy, would imperil the continuance in power of the democrats of Georgia. They believe, with the added strength of republicans and populists, that the fusion of these two parties would be stronger than it has ever been.

They think it most unwise to force a contest under these conditions.

It is this sentiment, wonderfully strong among the people throughout the state, that has caused the legislators to take such a firm position on the senatorial question.

It is but a realization of hard, common-sense facts that brings about this state of affairs.

The overwhelming testimony which the legislators bring from their homes is justified in its conclusion by the waiting and eager attitude of the populists and republicans.

The Populists Make Plans.

Senator Yancey Carter and Representative J. R. Hogan, leading populists of the state, confirmed the belief of the democrats yesterday in their declaration that the populists were eager for fight.

"My people are itching for another chance," said Senator Yancey Carter, who is a populist leader. "We are stronger than we have ever been."

"There is not the slightest doubt of fusion with the republicans. I am in closer touch with the republicans than any other populist in the state, and I say to you positively that there would be fusion if there is another election."

"We will cut the prohibition plank out of our platform; we would poll the solid populist and republican vote. Many democrats would vote with us. The republicans would vote with us. I believe we would be able to defeat any candidate the democrats would put up. Remember that forty counties went republican yesterday."

This fact, called to mind by the populist leader, that forty counties of Georgia had gone republican, was strongly commented on during the day. The number of counties that went republican was a matter of great surprise.

This manifestation of sentiment had a strong effect upon the hopes of the senatorial candidates. Each of Governor Atkinson's opponents was greatly encouraged while the situation exercised an opposite effect on the governor's supporters.

Everywhere it was considered that the tremendous opposition that had been developed to another election would defeat the possibility of having one beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The legislators were much more emphatic and outspoken than they were last week. Scores of them talked strongly against an election, but for various reasons asked that they not be quoted in print.

Senator Thomas D. Stewart, of the thirty-fourth, says the people of his county are bitterly opposed to an election. Senator Stewart did not express any senatorial preference, but he has always been friendly to Governor Atkinson.

"I went home to vote," said he, "and regret that my good old county, Henry, went republican, for the first time in years and years. It was the voting of populists that did it."

"I find the people in my county bitterly opposed to another election. The sentiment is strong in that direction. It is not a question of men, but the people simply don't want another election now."

In Mr. Bartlett's County.

Representative Bartlett, of Paulding, is most outspoken against another election.

"Do my people want another election for governor?" he asked yesterday. "Most emphatically not. They are all opposed to it. They are tired of elections. We have had our full share this year, and we want to stop. My county, according to this morning's reports, went republican, and our democrats don't want to bring on another fight. I am opposed to another election."

Representatives Rege and Nevins, of Floyd, are both against another election. Representative Ennis, of that county, has been regarded as a supporter of Governor Atkinson, and he is, as is well known, a strong friend of the governor's. He is deeply impressed, however, by the sentiment against an election which he finds among his people.

"I must say," he said, "without in any way taking position against Governor Atkinson, that I am opposed to another election. I don't want one, and the temper of the people as well as the representatives seems to be against it. The opposition seems to have grown greatly during the election recess."

Representatives Chester, Pearce and Duncan were not in the house yesterday afternoon, but both were reported strongly against an election. They were said to have expressed the sentiment of their home people overwhelmingly in that direction. Mr. Burwell, of Hancock, was quoted in the same way.

What Mr. Hogan Claims.

James R. Hogan, of Lincoln, has been in the house eight years, and is a leading populist. He was called to attention to the fact that his county had gone for McKinley in the election.

"It went for McKinley," said he, "although a republican vote was never before cast in the county. Look at the other counties that went republican in Georgia, too."

"If there should be another election in Georgia, the populists would surely win. We would eliminate our prohibition plank next time. That is the only thing that beats us in the last election. I believe that with that cut out and perfect fusion between the republicans and populists we could not be defeated."

"They ask me why a populist can vote for McKinley, whose views are opposed to our principles. I reply that they can."

COLONEL A. E. BUCK ON THE RESULT

The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia Tells Why He Thinks the People Supported the Republican Nominees.

Colonel A. E. Buck, chairman of the republican state central committee, when asked his opinion on the result, wrote out the following statement:

"Editor Constitution—I think the result of the election was as generally expected by the people best able to judge, though perhaps more sweeping than expected by many."

The election of McKinley and Hobart, republicans have claimed, would mean "honest money and a chance to earn it." Republicans not only claimed this during the campaign, but they believed it then and are confident of it now. I firmly believe that an era of prosperity is assured by the result of the election.

The campaign has been a remarkable one in many respects. The issues involved have broken party lines and people have largely voted their convictions of what was for their best interest, rather than from sentiment, taking counsel of their judgment, rather than their partisan prejudice. I am glad the time has come when to advocate the election of republican candidates in Georgia, and to openly vote a republican ticket, is not injurious to a man's business or his social status. For this, much is due to the issues involved and much also to the great work of the McKinley clubs in Atlanta and elsewhere in the state.

As to the result in this state, I hope official returns will reduce Bryan's majority to not over 10,000. I believe that the people of Georgia, or rather a majority of them, are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver, and especially to the communistic platform adopted by the democratic party at Chicago, which they unwittingly permitted Altgeld and Tillman to dictate as to several of its clauses. If every citizen of the state had voted and had his vote counted as cast, or as he wished to cast it, that fact would have appeared in yesterday's election.

That intimidation and fraud at elections, obtained in certain portions of the state, and affected the result in diminishing McKinley's vote, no well-informed man will deny. A chief justice of this state once remarked in my presence "that fraud at elections was a crime the most dangerous to our institution, and the time must come and ought to come soon, when fraud at the ballot box will be declared treason against the state and punished by law as such, for," said he, "it is the highest treason. It subverts the very foundation of the government."

I am glad to see that a bill has been introduced in the Georgia legislature looking to the purification of the ballot in this state.

The republican party is in better shape in Georgia today than it has been in twenty-five years, and the outlook for the party's success in the future is very encouraging.

I think the time has passed when a democratic nomination for governor is equivalent to an election. White men no longer feel that the republican party is solely a colored man's party. It is not. It means much to the white people of the state who stand for sound money and a stable currency.

I believe that in the event of another gubernatorial election the republican nominee for the office will stand a strong chance for success. Should Governor Atkinson be promoted to the senatorship the republican organization in this state may have something to do in making the new governor.

A. E. BUCK.

do it just as you voted for Arthur Sewall, or just as a prohibitionist votes for a whiskey man.

"If there is another race, Tom Watson would be my choice for governor. I believe he would be nominated, and he could be elected."

"Tom Watson," said Senator Yancey Carter, "would be nominated, and would certainly be endorsed by the republicans. I speak with certainty, and as I have said, we would put up a better fight than we have ever made before."

"My people are eager for another fight. The treatment that Watson received angered them. Lots and lots of democrats sympathize with Watson in the discourteous treatment he received at the hands of the democrats and would vote for him. Many other democrats would stay away from the polls. If you can read the lesson of politics made apparent in the past few days you can see the trend of affairs."

Senator Wilcox Petitioned.

Senator Wilcox received yesterday a long petition signed by the most prominent men of Coffee county, who are his immediate constituents, expressing their views in reference to the candidacy of Governor Atkinson.

"I went home to vote," said he, "and regret that my good old county, Henry, went republican, for the first time in years and years. It was the voting of populists that did it."

"I find the people in my county bitterly opposed to another election. The sentiment is strong in that direction. It is not a question of men, but the people simply don't want another election now."

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olition and duty, but I see no reason why every loyal democrat, every patriotic citizen, should not instantly see that duty to party and state should outweigh every other inclination to support Governor Atkinson.

Mr. Oliver Talks About Burke.

Colonel Toney D. Oliver, of Burke county, is strongly against another election for governor. He says his people are against it and that they are tired of elections and politics.

He says his people asked him to oppose the suggestion to create a vacancy by electing Governor Atkinson to the seat, so that the labor, toll and expense of another election for governor may be avoided. He went home during the recess, and in speaking on the subject yesterday, said:

"Without disparaging the cause of any candidate, the people of Burke are opposed to another governor's election. Our people throughout the county are preparing petitions for our members of the general assembly, asking them to oppose a new election for governor. The entire county—lawyers, merchants and farmers—are unanimous upon the issue, and are plain and outspoken in condemning any sentiment that encourages the precipitation of a new election. Our people are tired of political work, and begged that their wishes be respected."

"Everyone I saw," he said, "was anxious to express his views, and assigned many reasons showing that the election of another governor would be a waste of money. They were forced upon them. Our people have worked hard, rolling up splendid democratic majorities. They are happy over the splendid victories, and on every hand they plead and beg of us to do all in our power as members of the legislature to avoid the labor, toll and expense of another gubernatorial campaign. Petitions throughout the county are now being signed up by our people, begging that their wishes be heard and another election avoided."

Stewart Opposes Election.

Mr. G. R. Gibbs, of Stewart county, says that fully two-thirds of the people of his county are against another election for governor. He says the people of the county appreciate the governor's ability, but that they are not willing to go through with another state campaign to gratify his ambition so soon after electing him governor the second time. He said yesterday:

"Yes, I went home Sunday. As to whether we should have another election, I found my constituents in Stewart divided, but at least two-thirds are uncompromisingly opposed to another election."

"The people of Stewart county appreciate the governor's ability, and cheerfully gave him a handsome majority in October, but as his election to the United States senate would necessitate another election for governor, which they believe would jeopardize democratic supremacy in the state, they oppose his election."

Our Next Senator.

While Governor Atkinson would, in our opinion, make us a splendid senator, would it be good policy either for him or the party to elect him senator at this time? We have heard a number of warm friends of the governor say that they think he was the best man to select for the position for which he has just been elected, because the state needs his services for the next two years.

To engage the state in another campaign for the election of a governor without a necessity for it, would not, it seems to us, be wise. Is there a necessity for it? There is no other democratic man who would fill the place as well as Governor Atkinson? Although our party has not too large a supply of men like our able and eminent governor, we would hope that our party has not deteriorated to the point where it has but one fit man to occupy a place in the United States senate. We repeat that while our governor would be our choice to fill the place which would have been given the lamented Crisp if he had lived, we fear it would not, under all the circumstances, be a wise thing to elect Governor Atkinson at this time to the senate.

Our governor is a comparatively young man, and if not elected senator now, would be almost sure to be elected to the senate at no very distant day.

Too Many Elections.

From The Macon News.

No election year has ever more forcibly demonstrated the fact that Georgia has too many elections. Since early spring the political pot has been boiling in this state, and the outlook is that it will continue to boil until the year has come to a close.

The state will not be through with politics until after the supreme court election, and there is a possibility that Governor Atkinson's selfishness will precipitate another election along with it, or immediately afterwards. In Macon we still have a municipal election to go through with, and it may be put down that the majority of our people will practically give up the balance of the year to politics.

Politics is a curse to Georgia. Our people have been unable to carry on the ordinary pursuits of life, and their business interests have suffered no little in consequence.

It has been well said that "less politics and more business" should be not only our motto, but our practice. From the clamor and conflicts of perpetual politics little besides bad blood and waste of money for the state can be expected.

There are often conflicts between in-

and happy homes, and all the graces of a genuine civilization are the results of attention to business. Fewer complaints of hard times are heard in the land when the smooth current of business is not obstructed by shrieking office-seekers and a procession of evils necessarily incident to political campaigns which follow in such rapid succession.

MUSCOGEE TOOK NO ACTION.

Senatorial Question Was Not Acted on by the Mass Meeting.

Columbus, Ga., November 4.—(Special.)—There was a mass meeting of the democrats of Muscogee at noon today, called for the purpose of taking action upon the senatorial question. Captain J. J. Wade was elected chairman, and presided. The session was a short one, no action being taken regarding the senatorial matter, owing to the receipt of a joint telegram from Governor Atkinson and Captain W. A. Little, asking that no action be taken.

Judge A. W. Cozart offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the democrats of Muscogee county in mass meeting assembled do hereby endorse the candidacy of Hon. William A. Little for the associate justice of the supreme court."

"Resolved, That we instruct our representatives in the legislature and our senators to support the candidacy of Hon. William A. Little for the United States senate in the event that one is named, and in the event that one is not named, then Governor William Y. Atkinson."

Hon. T. W. Grimes called for a division of the question, saying it would be best to vote upon each resolution separately. Judge Cozart accepted the suggestion, and moved for the adoption of the first resolution.

At this point Captain Price Gilbert said that while it would not be improper to endorse Mr. Little's candidacy, and he had no objection to so doing, at the same time the action of the meeting was not official, in that on a future occasion definite and official action should be taken by the democracy of the county regarding Mr. Little's candidacy.

In a few days a democratic mass meeting will be held to select delegates to the judicial convention. It will of course be on this occasion when official action is taken.

At this juncture, Colonel E. E. Yonge entered the room, and getting the floor, stated that he had just received a telephone message from Governor Atkinson, who asked that the meeting take no action regarding the senatorial question. The governor had just been in conference with Mr. A. Little, who thought that an endorsement of Governor Atkinson's candidacy would injure his (Little's) candidacy for the supreme bench. It was for this reason that Governor Atkinson asked that no action be taken.

Messrs. E. E. Yonge and G. Gunby Jordan also received the following joint telegram:

Atlanta, Ga., November 4, 1896. E. E. Yonge and G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus, Ga.: We both advise that the meeting called for today do not take place and no action be taken now.

On account of the above telegram, no action was taken on the senatorial question. The resolution endorsing Captain Little's candidacy was unanimously adopted. Judge Cozart did not offer his resolution concerning Governor Atkinson's candidacy. The meeting was adjourned.

A Mass Meeting Called.

The democratic executive committee of Muscogee county held a meeting at noon today, at which a resolution was adopted calling for a democratic mass meeting on the 14th for the purpose of selecting delegates to the judicial convention in Atlanta on the 18th.

The meeting will be held next Saturday, at which time the people will meet and not the county will take action on the senatorial question.

Screened Against an Election.

Sylvania, Ga., November 4.—The democrats of this county almost to a man are opposed to Governor Atkinson's bringing on another gubernatorial fight in Georgia. For this reason they express themselves almost unanimously as against his election to the senate.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 5, 1896.

The Result in Georgia.
 The result of the election in this state Tuesday not only confirms and emphasizes the objections that The Constitution has been urging against another election to fill a possible vacancy in the governor's office, but adds another reason to the many that combine to make such an event undesirable.

We have urged that another election, following hard on the heels of the campaigns just closed, would be impolitic. The result Tuesday shows that it would be highly dangerous.

A thoughtful observer need not make an extended analysis of the returns to discover the conditions that warn the party in this state against engaging in a wholly unnecessary campaign at this time. These conditions lie on the surface. No man can miss them. The returns show beyond all question that if there is not fusion in this state between the populists and republicans, there is at least an understanding between some of the leaders of both parties.

Unquestionably many populists voted for McKinley and against the principles they have long avowed under the mistaken notion that by so voting they were righting real or fancied wrongs of Mr. Watson. They did not pause to consider what the effect of four years of McKinleyism, with Hannaism thrown in for good measure, would be upon the people, nor what a heavy strain four years more of the gold standard would make on the substance and resources of the country. They did not pause to consider these things. They had been told, or they imagined, that Mr. Watson had been the victim of some wrong at the hands of the democrats, and many of them voted against Bryan blindly.

On the other hand there were many populists who did not vote at all. They were also filled with the idea that Mr. Watson had been wronged in some way, and while their stomachs were not strong enough to swallow Hannaism, McKinleyism and the gold standard, they refused to cast their ballots for Bryan. These are facts that may be deplored, but they cannot be denied. Nor can a remedy be found for such results as long as human nature remains upon its present level.

To recapitulate: 1. The democratic majority in Georgia should have been more than sixty thousand. It was thirty thousand.

2. There is evidence of some sort of an understanding between some of the populist leaders and the republicans in this state.

3. Many populists voted against Bryan.

4. A great many refused to vote for him, but many populist counties were saved to the democrats by populist voters, who, having no electoral ticket of their own, voted for Bryan as being the nearest representative of their ideas.

These conditions and indications, taken together, give a very fresh and clear idea of the political situation in Georgia at this time. The chief argument of The Constitution and that large element which opposes a new gubernatorial campaign and election has been that it would be impolitic. They are now able to say that such an election would be highly dangerous, to say the least, more especially since republicanism is to be installed in Washington for four years. The patronage of a national administration has a very long arm indeed, and in the present temper of the voters it would be able to reach many who have not heretofore turned a hungry eye toward the fleshpots.

Yet this last consideration need not figure whatever. We have upon the

naked face of the returns an overwhelmingly convincing reason why the democrats of Georgia should not undertake the doubtful enterprise of holding another election at this time. The announcement of such a purpose would become the rallying cry of the populists and the republicans, and they would attract to their candidate every doubtful or disgruntled voter in the state.

No prudent man can deny that another election at this time would be attended with doubt and confusion, with a possibility that it would end in disaster. But we take occasion to repeat here that if the people of the state want a new election, they should be allowed to hold it. But before this enterprise is entered on those who are behind it should be very sure that the outcome will amply justify their acts.

What the Government Subscribed.
 In the heated political campaign which has just closed, the government has been forced to bear a very heavy burden of expense. The "franking" privilege, a legislative courtesy extended to congressmen, has been repeatedly invoked since the campaign opened in the distribution of literature bearing upon the money question.

It is estimated that during the present year the two leading parties alone have sent out over 40,000,000 documents through the mail, using the names of the various members of congress for this purpose. It is safe to assume that fully 10,000,000 documents were issued by other parties.

Computing the expense which has been avoided by the exercise of this franking privilege, the share which the government has taken in the recent campaign amounts to something like \$2,000,000.

Since all of the parties have enjoyed the use of this privilege no complaint can be made against it, and the fact is simply mentioned for the purpose of throwing light upon the distribution of campaign literature.

The Majority Rules.
 No mistake should be made about the result of Tuesday's election. The man who misinterprets it ought to be hastened off to the nearest asylum for the insane. The people of the United States have voted for McKinleyism, and something else.

That something else is the declaration of Mr. McKinley that higher tariff voters will give the people more money. This being so, The Constitution hopes for the sake of the people and the country, whose interests are of more importance than those of any party, that the outcome of McKinley's election will be the restoration of prosperity; that good times will take the place of hard times; that the volume of business will rise to its old level; that mills will be opened and new ones built; that our commerce will be largely increased; that our railroads will be lifted out of bankruptcy; that wages will be raised, and that a new and keen demand for labor will take the place of the present depression.

The Constitution even goes so far as to hope that Mr. Hanna, who has managed so successfully to convince the voters of the country to the merits of McKinleyism, has found or invented some new scheme whereby all the economic doctrines that have held sway for so long will be shown to be utterly false; some scheme whereby the people may be prosperous on a shrinking and contracting volume of currency; some scheme whereby falling prices and shrinking property values shall be the notes and tokens of abundant prosperity.

If the tariff is to be built mountain high, the people have already indorsed it; if bonds are to be issued, the government notes canceled and retired, and the national banking system perpetuated, let all who would oppose these measures bear in mind that a majority of the American people have spoken, and their will should be law.

In this election the people have not voted blindly. We may think they have deceived themselves, but that is a right and a privilege that is always reserved to them.

The government is theirs, and if they choose to turn it over to the money power, that is their affair altogether and they should be allowed to enjoy the results. It is too late for the minority to make any serious protest. They had that opportunity during the campaign, and they made the most of it. They are now expected to abide with such complacency as is theirs to command, this new experiment in republican government.

Let us hope that it will all turn out for the best!

The Silver Lining of Defeat.

The gloom of defeat in which the star of democracy is for a time obscured is not without some measure of compensation. In spite of adverse winds and jarring elements, there is still comfort in the old adage that "every cloud has its silver lining." Amid the general wreck of political hopes that waited upon the election of Mr. Bryan only to be consumed in a patriotic lump, two of the most intense and ardent desires of the free coinage advocates of this section have been fully realized. One of these is the wiping up of Hon. Josiah Patterson by Colonel E. W. Carmack, in the tenth district of Tennessee, and the other the defeat of that talented politician, Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, in the seventh district of Kentucky.

With the stigma of rebuke fastened upon these two illustrious examples of demagogism and muckrump, the democracy can afford to accept the result with serene composure feeling that all is not lost.

Hon. Josiah Patterson has not only made a fight against the organized democracy in his district, but he has conducted such a bitter campaign for reelection as to make his name offensive to all true and loyal democrats. In opposing Colonel E. W. Carmack, he employed his utmost zeal and influence to

defeat one of the most courageous and patriotic democrats of Tennessee. In league with the republicans and bolters of the district, he sought to retain his seat in congress by making something of a national display of himself on the political hustings.

Next to the pleasure occasioned by this involuntary retirement of Hon. Josiah Patterson is the agreeable satisfaction which comes with the announcement that Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has been defeated. There was a time when Colonel Breckinridge was the idol of Kentucky democrats. His name was a platform in itself, while the ring of his eloquent voice had power to summon a greater host to his standard than the horn of Roderick Dhu. Since that remote time, however, the star of Colonel Breckinridge has set and the record of his public service is but a memory of the past, to be followed by no sequel in the future.

Spurred by the self-respecting democrats of his district, Colonel Breckinridge, in nursing his political aspirations, had no choice but to affiliate with republicans and outcasts merely because he had been rejected by the opposition. Eagerly accepting the republican indorsement in his district, he deliberately made war against the party whose principles he had besmirched by his unseemly conduct in the past, and whose fair name he had dishonored with his own. It was better that he should thus assume toward her the attitude of a foe than without remorse endeavor to wrest from her hands the honor of a seat in congress. Such men as Colonel Breckinridge are less dangerous as foes than as champions, and the democratic party of Kentucky has no fault to find with him for raising the standard of revolt. In the overwhelming defeat of last Tuesday democrats and republicans were both made the instruments of heaven in scaling the fate of Colonel Breckinridge. It is doubtful if his political ambition ever takes wing again.

It is, therefore, evident that all is not lost to the democratic party since Hon. Josiah Patterson and Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge have been so openly rebuked.

Now for Business.

The conflict between the two opposing parties has been settled at the ballot box and every loyal democrat is bound to accept the result in good faith.

Other duties now press upon us. The issues of the campaign have been decided and every voter who participated in the fight over the money question, whether populist, republican or democrat, should now lay aside the bitterness which he carried into that contest and devote himself with an equal measure of fidelity to the problems which weigh upon him at this time.

Pending the solution of the money question enterprise of every kind has been retarded, while business, as a rule, has suffered to a very great extent. With the vexed question of politics now laid aside, at least for the time being, there is no reason why the activities of our industrial and commercial life should not be resumed with unwonted zeal. Even though the contest has been decided against us, it is still a relief to have a rest from politics, at least for awhile, and the opportunity for putting our shoulders to the wheel in the onward march of Georgia's prosperity is again presented. It behooves every patriotic citizen to lay aside the lingering spirit of bitterness which may still possess him and enter upon the discharge of his duty at this time with increased fidelity and earnestness.

Laying aside the invidious distinctions by which the advocates of different sides have been known in the contest which has just ended, let us be known henceforth merely in our capacity as citizens, anxious to promote in every way possible the greatness and glory of the commonwealth.

It was announced some time ago that Mr. McKinley is the advance agent of prosperity. Will he please fetch on his circus?

The pops didn't do a thing to McKinley but elect him.

It now appears that fusion was one of Mr. Hanna's gilt-edged schemes.

Let us hope that Mr. McKinley will lose no time in opening the mills to labor.

The result in Georgia is almost as surprising as the result of McKinley's election will be to some of the men who voted for him.

Let us make no mistake so far as Georgia is concerned. When the Watson electors were taken down, it was a movement in favor of McKinley.

The men who are striving to bring on another election in Georgia should lose no time in informing the public what the result will be.

It should be borne in mind that a large number of populists in Georgia did not vote for McKinley.

It is hardly worth while to say that Hanna bought the election—for he didn't. But he knew how to make the populists in the middle west play into his hands.

We don't know whether to congratulate Mr. Watson or not. If he wanted what we Georgia Freemen call a ravanche his stomach is sticking out today.

Mr. Hanna knew better how to fuse with the populists of the middle west than the democrats did.

We have no doubt that Colonel Buck is anxious for another election in Georgia.

The claim of the western populists that they were for silver was one of the campaign jokes that Hanna saw

through and enjoyed. In the language of the now immortal Mr. Tommy Hitchcock, of The New York Sun, there are no flies on Hanna.

If you will notice the figures the democrats have a considerable party left—even counting the populists in the gold column.

We send to Editor Kohlstaad assurances of our most distinguished consideration. In the midst of the confusion, he was the one man who made a correct estimate of the result.

The republicans now have a clear commission to issue bonds to maintain the gold standard.

It is to be feared that it will be many a long year before our ardent populist friends will have an opportunity to carry out their reforms.

A majority of the people have indorsed the Hanna-McKinley programme at the polls, and in this republic the will of the majority should be faithfully carried out.

The Baltimore and Buncaneer ticket received five votes in West End. This shows that five men in the seventh ward don't know a joke when they meet it in the road.

Should There Be an Election?

From The Gwinnett Herald.
 Without reference to his qualification for the office of senator, the first question to be decided is whether the people of the state are willing to abandon the fruit of their victory and take the chances of losing all their work simply to gratify the very laudable ambition of Governor Atkinson to occupy a seat in the senate for one term.

The great mass of the people do not want another election, but believe that Governor Atkinson owes it to himself and his party to fill out his contract. He asked the people to give him the place, with an implied, if not an express agreement, that he would serve them faithfully for another term. They have a right to expect him to remain at his post. That is his contract and he should comply with it. His party has a right to demand that he serve them in the station they have selected him to serve. We do not believe there are a hundred men in Gwinnett county, or a thousand in northeast Georgia, who want to see another election brought on this winter.

We have no doubt Governor Atkinson has an ambition to go to the senate. That is natural, as it is the most desirable political office under our government. But a man who expects to command the confidence of the people must sometimes be willing to sacrifice personal ambition to the public good. A noted instance of this was exhibited by Judge Crisp.

The question of who will be the successor is one not to be considered now; the paramount issue is, shall another election be forced on the people? That is the issue now between the people and the legislative caucus.

It is not a question as to Governor Atkinson's fitness for the place; it is whether we will let well enough alone. It is not whether Evans, Bob Hardeman or Bob Berner shall be governor. Perhaps the legislative slate-makers will let the people have a voice in that matter.

Legislators should remember that they are expected to represent the will of their constituents in so grave a matter, and their individual views and they will be held responsible for any mistakes that may be made.

The governor is not the only man we have capable of properly representing Georgia in the senate. This is not a ground hog case. There are many eminent men who command the confidence of the people of the state, and they are well qualified.

Other men have claims upon the party. Without stopping to discuss the relative merits of these aspirants, we desire here and now to enter our protest against the forcing of another election for governor on the people of this state by a legislative caucus.

If we understand the drift of public sentiment, it is that the people do not want another campaign. They want the party to hold what it cost so much to gain. It is not the interest of the people or the democratic party to go into another scramble in the state during the next year. We have been in the midst of political excitement ever since last May.

Let us have peace!

His Plain Duty.

From The Sandville Progress.
 The progress has no right to make on Governor Atkinson's candidacy for United States senator. He has as much right to enter the race as any candidate in the field, but it is believed that his candidacy at this juncture is inopportune. If another election to the senate, the democratic party will have to face the hardest fight that it has had in years. Mr. Watson will probably become the populist nominee for governor, and if the election should be consolidated with that to be held in December for supreme court judges there is a probability that the populists will elect the governor as well as the judge. Governor Atkinson is indebted to the democratic party, and it is his duty under the circumstances to discharge this debt, and not force the party to undergo the turmoil of another election for chief executive.

Ex-Senator Walsh Comes.

Ex-Senator Pat Walsh, of Augusta, came yesterday and registered at the Kimball. The senator was warmly greeted by his many friends who are here. He came up to engage in the senatorial fight in the interest of his friend, Captain Evan P. Howell. He was at Captain Howell's headquarters during the afternoon and evening.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Little of Both.

Can't have sunshine all the year—
 Countryside an' town;
 So much water way up there,
 Got to tumble down!

But when the rain runs over,
 It freshens up the clover;
 And lilies blow,
 An' violets blossom o'er the snow!
 Can't have sunshine all the year;
 If we had, it's plain
 Folks would pray from day to day
 Mighty loud for rain!

So, when the rain runs over
 It freshens up the clover;
 And lilies blow,
 And roses grow,
 And bluest violets bless the snow!

A late telegram, received from a Billville precinct, reads:

"Hold on! We ain't done votin' yet!"
 The beautiful rain yesterday was a round indorsement of Georgia's democratic loyalty.

To what party does the alleged republican vice president-elect belong? The English newspapers insist on saying that he is "a Hobart."

Tennessee has another magazine. After awhile she will be able to accommodate all the poets.

They have made a reporter out of Stephen Crane. We always said that he would succeed.

What shall we do with our ex-presidents—Exchange.
 Make 'em write for The Ladies' Home Journal.

Same as Usual.
 It ain't changed any:
 For the sky's still blue;
 It's the same old country;
 And—the house rent's due!

It seems to have been a tidal wave, and the skies down south are weeping over it. Cheer up! Perhaps the other fellow will give you three days' grace on that election bet.

In spite of the republican landslide there is life in the real estate business yet.

All Sing Together!
 In spite of wily weather
 We worry along;
 So tune up the fiddle
 And line out the song!

Billville on the Result.
 We can well understand Bryan's defeat now: Billville sold out for \$5 at 6 o'clock Tuesday night.

The general opinion in Billville is that we have surrendered to the enemy and that we've got to make a living.

We will now have time to split a few rails and cut cord wood to keep up the fire. The cyclone has swept the house away but, thank God, it left the land!

We lost three shirts on Bryan. All contributions thankfully received.
 The "Tall" returns are in. The recorder gave them thirty days.

CRISP TO ROBERTSON.

How the Distinguished Congressman Declined To Be Senator.

When the late Senator Crisp was in the house, Colonel J. W. Robertson wrote to him, urging him to accept the place. He replied the following reply:

"Speaker's Room, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Hon. James W. Robertson, Cornelia, Ga. My Dear Sir: Your letter has been received. I believe thanks for it and the assurance that it is most highly appreciated. I wanted to go to the senate, but the conditions in the house are such that after careful consideration I felt it my duty to continue in the position I now hold, for the present, at least. I esteem you so highly that I want you to appreciate my course, and I believe when you fully understand the situation you will do so. With assurances of the highest regard, I am sincerely your friend, 'CRISP' R. S. CRISP."

WHAT ARMIES COST.

The Expense of a Military Equipment Is Considerable.

From The New York Sun.
 The United States army, limited by law since June, 1874, to 35,000 men, forms a very modest land force when compared with the prodigious armies of European countries, yet its maintenance costs more than \$30,000,000 a year, and the treasury estimates for the next year will entail a larger appropriation for army purposes, if adopted, than in any previous year since 1870, when with Indian wars in the frontier and the army doing police as well as military duty in the south, the total expenses of it were \$30,000,000.

Of the present time consists, roughly, of 14,000 infantry, 6,500 cavalry and 4,500 artillerymen and engineers, the officers of each service being included. The United States owns and is put to no expense for the rental of the various forts, barracks and encampments required for military purposes. The pay of the soldiers is not on the scale of extravagance, and congress is more frugal than liberal, as a rule, with army appropriations.

What will become of the \$32,000,000 asked for this year? What has become of \$30,000,000 expended for army purposes last year? A very little examination will show just what becomes of the money. First is the item of pay, which requires \$12,500,000. Next comes the item of sustenance, which is \$1,200,000; next, clothing for the troops, \$1,100,000; then the ordnance department, \$1,100,000; then medical supplies, \$100,000; cavalry and artillery horses, \$130,000; arsenals, \$120,000, and quartermasters' supplies, \$100,000. Other miscellaneous expenses, \$3,000,000. For the maintenance of military posts, parks, hospitals and cemeteries, \$4,000,000 was required. The United States Academy for the training of future officers cost \$500,000. The transportation of troops is put down at \$2,500,000, and the expenses of the war department in Washington at \$100,000. All these and many other items besides bring up the expense in the American army to more than \$30,000,000 in a year, for, as said, \$5,000,000 is sold difference between elaborate computation to show how great is the burden of expense abroad with the prodigious armed forces which are maintained in European countries.

Russia has an army on a peace footing in excess of 800,000 men. Germany and France follow with 500,000 each—there is less than a difference between them. Austria with 300,000, Italy with 200,000, England with 100,000 and Spain, exclusive of the army in Cuba, with 100,000 troops. In fact, there is no country in Europe making any pretense of having any army that does not possess a larger force on a peace footing than the United States. Even a kingdom so insignificant as Portugal has a standing army of 30,000, and three small countries of Europe, Holland, Denmark and Belgium, have each of them more infantry soldiers than the entire United States army, rank and file. The maintenance of the Russian army costs \$125,000,000, and the French and German armies cost about the same.

THEY GIVE REASONS.

Legislators Explain the Defeat of Hon.

William J. Bryan.

MANY REASONS ARE ASCRIBED

Some Say the People Did Not Understand the Financial Question.

WILL STUDY IT BEFORE 1900, HOWEVER

"McKinley's Election Is Due to the General Dissatisfaction of the People," says Mr. Slaton.

The members of the general assembly ascribe many reasons for the defeat of William J. Bryan. Some say it is attributable to Clevelandism; some say the people did not understand the financial question, and some declare that the dissatisfied democrats who chased after McKinley caused it.

There was general regret among the democrats of the assembly on account of the defeat of the brilliant Nebraskan and some members declare that he is the hope of the democracy four years from now.

In speaking of the election of McKinley and the effect of the result yesterday members of the assembly said:

Wants Bryan in 1900.
 Mr. F. P. Longley, of Troup county: "In my opinion the defeat of Bryan and the cause he represented was due to the lack of information on the financial question on the part of the masses, coupled with the fact that employees in the manufacturing cities were, in a large degree, forced at the peril of their positions to support McKinley and vote against their honest convictions. I am in favor of renewing the fight from this day, and if such thing were possible I should like to see every believer in the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, assessed just as the stockholders in a building and loan association are assessed for the legitimate expenses connected with a national campaign, because I know no permanent prosperity can come to our people until the money of our fathers is restored to its place in our monetary system."

Mr. Mullinax, of Pickens county, said: "I attribute Bryan's defeat to Clevelandism. His administration has been such as to cause the democrats to lose confidence, and the disorganization of the party made it easy for the republicans to carry the country."

Mr. Wilcox, of Telfair county, said: "I attribute Bryan's defeat to the action of those democrats who believe in a single gold standard. By declining to accept the silver plank of the platform, and because many democrats were not in the field, the party was crippled, and the republicans had an easy time of it."

Mr. Bates, of Murray county, said: "The democratic election to the senate at Chicago had a good deal to do with the result of the election. The democratic platform conceded too many old-time democratic principles, and the result would have been different if a straight declaration had been made."

People Wanted a Change.
 Mr. Jack Slaton, of Fulton county, said: "The principal cause of the defeat of Bryan and Sewall is the fact that there was a general desire for a change in government after the people had gone through the depression and money panic. During the last three years there has been much excitement and dissatisfaction among the people, and they thought that by making a change in administration they would secure relief."

Mr. McGhee, of Harris county, said: "I think the use of money by the republicans accounts for Bryan's defeat. McKinley was the issue of the day, and out the voters in the doubtful states, and that many who didn't sell out were intimidated. The financial question was the leading issue, and it was not the desire of the people to have a high tariff law. The disaffection of the democratic party contributed to the defeat of Bryan."

Mr. J. R. Hogan, of Lincoln county, said: "The defeat of Bryan is attributable to the fact that Sewall was allowed to remain on the democratic ticket. The south and west will not vote for an eastern man on such an issue as this. The people with Bryan and Watson the result would have been different."

Mr. Faust, of Oglethorpe county, said: "The unrest and dissatisfaction of the people may have caused Bryan's defeat. The result is unexplainable."

Mr. Freeman, of Coweta, said: "I have no issue to make with the result than that I decided upon the question. The silver issue had more to do with the result than any other question."

Mr. James B. Nevill, of Floyd county, said: "The election of McKinley was by no means a surprise to me. I had expected it and had prepared for it. I think the result will be disastrous to the United States. We can certainly question the wisdom of the silver, right or wrong, than to live under republican rule."

Populists Voted for Republicans.
 Mr. T. B. Felder, of Fulton: "There can be little doubt that the result is largely due to the fact that the populists voted for the republican party to defeat the will of the union."

Mr. W. F. Harrell, of Dodge county: "I think the democrats depended too much on the success of democracy in the past. I am always satisfied to submit to the majority rule and hope that we may get better prices for cotton in the future."

Mr. G. R. Ellis, of Stewart county: "The election of McKinley was secured by the intimidation and corrupt policy adopted by the republican party to defeat the will of the people. It means four years more of hard times and low prices. Four years hence the people will be better educated upon the financial question and the democratic party would triumph under the magnificent leadership of Bryan."

Dr. J. R. Nisbet, of Clayton county: "I think Bryan's defeat was caused by the Palmer and Buckner men. I think we would have been able to have overcome the use of money by the republicans if there had been no bolters, and if all had given us their influence."

NO NEWS FROM DR. RICE.

He Has Not Yet Completed Arrangements for Coming Here.

The members of the Central Presbyterian church are still awaiting news from their pastor-elect. He has not yet called a meeting of his presbytery in order to lay before that body the call which the Central church of this city has tendered him.

Rev. Theron H. Rice was called to the Central church of this city by the presbytery of the former pastor, Rev. G. B. Strickler. When Rev. Rice accepted the call about two weeks ago he announced that he would call a meeting of his presbytery during the present week and lay the matter before them. So far they have heard nothing from him on the subject.

The congregation is anxious that he should proceed in the matter at once, so that he can, without delay, assume active control of the affairs of the church.

THE PASSING THROU.

SING THROG.

business for solicitors and to Atlanta yesterday to balloting in open session. Successful candidates came things go. Among others, nominated for judge of circuit; Judge George F. Lee for judge of the Blue Ridge William Spence, the of the Albany circuit; nominee for solicitor general circuit; W. W. Francis, candidate in the same

thing dubious came up voted early in Savannah train for Atlanta and to hear the returns. Mr. to the polls in this ward and found that the and up and bustily voting their candidates for county dispatched messengers the leaders and notified as going on but for a as opened the registers anything their own way.

the main thing talked lobby. An unusual turned up who had voted always occurs after an men took their candidly in most instances, it was not a landslide, it four years more of low

at was often asked was Palmer received only 200 named for him, the claimers "There was some where the other 1300

Cunningham, of the popular he voted for Lowry, himself. "I can electoral votes. I was rough had treatment of have given the democratic majority, if the popular set for him. The popular voted for Bryan in some middle states, but the as not thrown to him in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, the blame is not on us." vote for McKinley in Cunningham said that the vote for him except in seems that the trouble voters would not vote in congressmen. Mr. Cunningham said that wanted everything and therefore, the popular to make by voting and the polls.

Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana had gone for Bryan excitement around the term. The report reached the point of being had been defeated.

ive of a western bicycle ouse who is in Atlanta, ountry is not importing of bicycle supplies last year the manufactured States bought three-million dollars' worth of names from East and factories in this country steel tubing could not for high grade material last few months. The works in the United States really increased and next be necessary to import few wheels are not made other hand America is de wheels abroad. Bir part of the wheels made and right now American bicycles cheaper in the English factories is a high price than into the United States.

cal men were discussing yesterday. One of the member of the committee governor when he came to attend the exposition, criticized the governor as one of two others demand of rare ability who understood. As the group who had been standing of the party aside, he did not help but hear a conversation between young the country does not want. Altdorf. He is not an ally sympathy with the not hypocritical Altdorf to hustle for a living. He n. I knew him when he at the bar in a little ed Savannah. His did practice, either, for there were older unity. An old friend told worked as a farm hand ri and taught school for he was reading law. I under the impression in Ohio, though it is eign born. He grew up to the war from there. He went to Kansas and then he worked on a farm, for his board. He didn't tion then, but he reaned. After he had been three years he was ad-on shown his am to get an appointment was beat once, but suc-on after that he went to offered a wider field steadily at the head of one of the leading law on the bench and was vernor because no other ke it. No one had elected, and it was a the state and to the when he did win, it to know him intimately, friends or foes, know and a sincere man."

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RIVER BEG MOVED

Leaving the Mouth of Atlanta's Intake Water Pipe.

MAY BE NECESSARY TO BLAST

Report of the Existing Conditions Made to the Water Board.

NO DANGER OF A WATER FAMINE NOW

But Superintendent Woodward Says Something Should Be Done—Important Meeting Yesterday.

An important meeting of the water board was held yesterday afternoon at the city hall. Superintendent Woodward's monthly report was read and discussed. It proves to be a document of exceptional interest. The most interesting feature of it is that which deals with the changing condition of the channel of the Chattahoochee river near the intake pipe of Atlanta's water supply. No immediate trouble is anticipated, but it is feared that before long it will be necessary to blast a channel up the river to bring the water to the intake pipe, which now seems to be inclined to flow in another direction.

Superintendent Woodward's report is as follows: "Atlanta, Ga., November 4, 1898.—The Honorable Board of Water Commissioners, City of Atlanta. Gentlemen: I have the honor to report transactions in water department during the month of October.

Pipe Forces. "During the month the pipe was 2,258 feet of six inch pipe laid on McDaniel street, from Glen to Rockwell. I have had the foreman and a few hands busy during the month in making repairs to hydrants reported out of order by fire department. I find that the old Holly hydrants in the center of the city, which have been so often used in the flushing of sewers, give a great deal of trouble; they have been in service for the past twenty years. I have had a number of them taken out and replaced with the Mathews hydrant. The old ones are now at pipe yard, and can be repaired and put in good order by putting in new valves and other side parts, which will have to be ordered from the factory; these hydrants can be used in the outside districts, where they will not have to be used so often. In repairing these hydrants it will be necessary to have some way to test them before they are put in service. I, therefore, recommend that a three-inch tap made in the Plum street main and run into pipe yard, where a suitable test can be made of them as well as of other valves, fittings, etc. We have on hand all necessary fittings to make this tap. I had the pipe force to make the tap for a sprinkler service on Decatur street, for Wellhouse & Sons, on October 13th. This tap was the last of the month.

The six-inch main on Euclid avenue, between Erwin and Colquitt avenues, is exposed in several places, owing to wash-outs on the street. I have had the matter to the commissioner of public works and requested that the same be filled in, but so far nothing has been done. If the pipe is left exposed as it is during the winter we are liable to have a broken pipe in that locality caused by freezing. "The country does not want. Altdorf. He is not an ally sympathy with the not hypocritical Altdorf to hustle for a living. He n. I knew him when he at the bar in a little ed Savannah. His did practice, either, for there were older unity. An old friend told worked as a farm hand ri and taught school for he was reading law. I under the impression in Ohio, though it is eign born. He grew up to the war from there. He went to Kansas and then he worked on a farm, for his board. He didn't tion then, but he reaned. After he had been three years he was ad-on shown his am to get an appointment was beat once, but suc-on after that he went to offered a wider field steadily at the head of one of the leading law on the bench and was vernor because no other ke it. No one had elected, and it was a the state and to the when he did win, it to know him intimately, friends or foes, know and a sincere man."

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VICTORY, BUT PRECIOUS LITTLE CELEBRATION

McKinleyites Do Not Revel in the Joys of Triumph—Remarkably Quiet Reception of the News of McKinley's Election.

McKinley's election was celebrated by the McKinley men of Atlanta yesterday, but not in so demonstrative a manner as would have been expected. Of course every negro in town, with but few exceptions, was rejoicing. The negroes with their brass bands marched through the streets along toward night yesterday and shouted for "Majah" McKinley. The white republicans of the city took very little hand in the outdoor demonstrations. The brass band and tin horn were put in the hands of the negroes, and they had quite a noisy jubilee over the republican victory.

But in all there was comparatively little celebration and jubilation among the republicans of Atlanta. There was as much shouting on the Bryan side, and while they had no brass bands or tin horns—having no occasion for either—their cheering for the defeated candidate was as full of enthusiasm as was that for the victor. Canton man, the Napoleon of the republican party.

The day after the battle in Atlanta was similar in matter of weather to the day of battle. It was raining all day, and it seemed as if the powder medium of the big republican leaders of the city had dampened. There was scarcely a sound of victory in the air, save the discordant sound of a band of noisy negroes with drums and tin horns. Last night they ventured to pass along the principal streets of the city.

At the site of the old arsenal wall a large army of negroes were gathered last night and several fights were had.

A Bryan band, numbering over 100 people, marched through the streets last night shouting for the Nebraska man, claiming a democratic victory. Recruits fell in at every street corner, and the crowd created a lively demonstration, considering that they were cheering for a man whose defeat had been conceded. Men were on the streets last night who clung with the same tenacity of Chairman Jones to every bit of news that was in the least degree favorable. Men were on the streets who actually had a good-sized belief that Bryan would yet develop the strength necessary to put him in the white house.

Colonel Buck, Mr. R. H. Martin and other republican leaders were a look yesterday that has not for a long time brightened their countenances. Victory was theirs. The Palmer-Buckner men, too, wore that refreshing smile that comes with victory. They shared the victory by invitation. It was a victory they had helped to win.

The bets were paid off yesterday. Most of the bets were at odds on McKinley, and the Bryan men did not lose what they would have won had Bryan been elected. The doubtful states kept up interest in the election all day yesterday and night. Kentucky was one state in which much interest was shown. It seemed that more bets were made as to the Kentucky result than as to the national result. All day and all night anxious men waited in Kentucky. If it had been the key to the whole situation, if it had been the key that would unlock the door of the white house to William J. Bryan, scarcely more anxiety would have been felt by those awaiting to hear the result there. Indiana was one of the doubtful states that kept up interest. Up to the very last moment many Bryan men would not concede the state to McKinley.

The report was spread over the city yesterday that the result was in extreme doubt and that Bryan had the same chance of winning that McKinley had. Many who were caught with the report went up cheers for Bryan. It held out a strong hope for the Bryan man and how welcome that hope was to the Bryan man, no one can tell. Bryan man knows. Just even the slightest possibility of a favorable change of the tide—that was all, but how welcome. Just a tapering hope which will enable the Bryan men to take defeat more calmly today. Just a sliding-off rock, as it were, which would surely pass the house and become a law. He said that he was of the opinion that it would be putting the treasurer and tax collector to an unusual amount of trouble to secure other bonds. He thought this was all useless, as the bonds do not become operative until after January 1st, when a personal bond could be given in the event the legislature did not pass the bill that is now pending before it.

County Attorney Rosser stated that the number of men accepted with propriety if it was certain that the legislature would pass the bill.

Commissioner Spaulding said that a bill was then pending in the legislature providing for the acceptance of fidelity bonds, and he was of the opinion that the bill would surely pass the house and become a law. He said that he was of the opinion that it would be putting the treasurer and tax collector to an unusual amount of trouble to secure other bonds. He thought this was all useless, as the bonds do not become operative until after January 1st, when a personal bond could be given in the event the legislature did not pass the bill that is now pending before it.

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PERSONAL BONDS ARE DEMANDED

Commissioners Refuse To Accept Fidelity Bonds as Sureties.

Yesterday's Session Brought Out All the Annual Reports.

CLERK KONTZ GIVES A FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Interesting News of County Affairs Was Made Known Through the Various Departments.

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FULTON COUNTY'S PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION

Statement Showing Assets and Liabilities—It Is the First Report Ever Made Board of County Commissioners.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of Fulton County, Georgia, October 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898:

Treasurer's Balance, October 1, 1898, \$11,872.64

Receipts: Cash, \$1,200.00

Disbursements: Cash, \$1,200.00

Balance, October 1, 1898, \$11,872.64

Assets: Cash, \$1,200.00

Liabilities: Cash, \$1,200.00

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ALL LOOK TO BUCK

Republicans Think That He Will Be Honored by McKinley.

IS A PORTFOLIO POSSIBILITY

His Supporters Say That He Will Receive a Cabinet Position.

REPUBLICANS ARE JUBILANT OVER RESULT

Think That They Will Receive Federal Offices from the Hands of Col. Buck—What He Says.

In the triumph of McKinley Colonel A. E. Buck has loomed up as a portfolio possibility.

The office of the republican leader was crowded all day with a happy throng exulting over the election of McKinley.

Colonel Buck came to his office early. He was up late the night before watching the returns and jubilating over the indications that McKinley would go in by a good majority.

Colonel Buck has played no unimportant part in the doing of republican party in the south. He was a McKinley man from the jump and when other leaders of his combination he stood up for the man from Canton. Other leaders in the south were influenced by the eastern combination. None of them at the time could be counted on for McKinley, but through all Colonel Buck remained steadily pushing the cause of his man.

McKinley in Georgia. When William McKinley came to Georgia just over a year ago it was at a time when his name was first mentioned in connection with the presidency. The president-elect was on his way to Thomasville for the purpose of holding his first consultation with Mark Hanna, who has a summer place there. The presidential race was just taking shape. The name of the man from Canton had just been mentioned. Hanna wired McKinley to come, and in a day or two he was on the scene. During his stay in Atlanta Buck was entertained by Colonel Buck. He had known the Georgia leader for years, having been associated with him in four national elections. McKinley was entertained by Buck and the two were in close consultation over the proposed effort to start off the presidential boom.

Colonel Buck was present at the time the presidential scheme was hatched. Since that time he has adhered to the cause of McKinley with unswerving tenacity. As far back as 1888 Colonel Buck brought McKinley to Georgia for the purpose of speaking before the chautauque. The strong personal friendship between the two men and the staunch support given to McKinley by Buck give a basis among the friends of McKinley as to the statement that he will be offered a cabinet job.

The office of Colonel Buck was the scene of continued jubilation yesterday. Hundreds of negroes who have been connected with the campaign filled his office and explained what part they had played in the election of McKinley.

"I'll tell you how it is, Marce Buck," I allus wuz on de sam' side wid you an' couldn't none er dem Reel niggers git me. I knowed McKinley was gwine to win," said an old lady who has been hanging around republican headquarters for some weeks.

Others crowded about Colonel Buck and pressed their claims. All believe that he will be called to a high office.

BETTING ERA IN ATLANTA.

The Election Has Brought Out Local Sports with Bonty. A presidential election and campaign always has an effect upon a country in many ways. In many instances it exaggerates the trade of the country and causes an uncertain feeling to prevail in every market in the United States. A presidential year often brings distressing exultation in the national result. They took up doubtful states and went out among their brother sports and struts and braggers. There was not a doubtful state but that there was money lost and won on the result of the election in that state.

"I believe Bryan will carry Illinois," one sport would say.

"How strong do you believe it?" from another sport.

"Oh, \$50 will do," and the wager was made.

The betting craze has not stopped with the national election. A sport can strike

up a bet on anything now. Bets are being made on the senatorial contest in Georgia, and sports with an inclination to go deep into the political situation have offered to put up money on a certain man being governor should the senatorial election necessitate another gubernatorial campaign.

If you have a little money and want to make a wager on any proposition—"just any old thing," as the sports say—go out among the sports and you will be accommodated.

MALLARD ON THE RESULT.

What the President of the Young Men's Democratic League Says.

President W. J. Mallard, Jr., takes the defeat of Bryan in a philosophical way. He said last night:

"November 3d marks the greatest political battle in the history of the world. In my opinion, Mr. Bryan is a greater man in defeat than McKinley could ever be in victory.

"I feel proud of the young democracy of this country, and honor those of its older democrats who together so completely whipped the combined forces of the republicans, democratic deserters, disgruntled populists and negroes.

"I do not believe any one formerly a democrat who voted for McKinley yesterday should ever again ask the political support of the democrats of this city and county, and if there are any

BACK AT WORK AGAIN

A Few Bills Were Introduced by Senators Who Returned.

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"Mr. McKinley's majority in my opinion will be greatly reduced from the estimates of last night, and it will not be the landslide that some have conceded. I will anxiously await the efforts of the republicans to bring about their resignation and look to their newly made political friends for future support.

Cloudy Weather Continues. Forecaster Marbury Issues His Daily Weather Predictions.

During the past twenty-four hours the barometer has fallen to the east of the Mississippi and in the northwest and risen in the southwest. It is high to the east of the Mississippi and low to the west of the Mississippi. It is high to the east of the Mississippi and low to the west of the Mississippi.

Local Report for Yesterday. Daily mean temperature, 61.

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Highest temperature, 61.

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Total rainfall during 24 hours, .1478.

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Station and State of Weather.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	High temperature.	Precipitation in 24 hours.
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Norfolk, rain.	60	74	.02
Savannah, cloudy.	72	78	.48
Jacksonville, rain.	62	64	1.36
Atlanta, cloudy.	62	64	.00
Tampa, rain.	72	78	.22
Mobile, rain.	62	64	.00
Vicksburg, rain.	62	64	.00
New Orleans, rain.	62	64	.00
Galveston, cloudy.	62	64	.00
Memphis, clear.	62	64	.00
Knoxville, clear.	62	64	.00
Cincinnati, clear.	62	64	.00
Buffalo, rain.	62	64	.00
Detroit, cloudy.	62	64	.00
Chicago, cloudy.	62	64	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	62	64	.00
Indianapolis, clear.	62	64	.00
Kansas City, clear.	62	64	.00
Omaha, clear.	62	64	.00
Huron, clear.	62	64	.00
Rapid City, clear.	62	64	.00
North Platte, clear.	62	64	.00
Lincoln, clear.	62	64	.00
Denver, clear.	62	64	.00

J. B. MARBURY. Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Thursday. Washington, November 4.—North Carolina—Rain; southeasterly winds. South Carolina—Rain; southeasterly winds. Georgia—Rain; southeasterly winds. Florida—Rain; southeasterly winds. Alabama—Rain; southeasterly winds. Mississippi—Clear; southeasterly winds. Louisiana—Clear; southeasterly winds. Arkansas—Clear; southeasterly winds. Texas—Clear; southeasterly winds. Oklahoma—Clear; southeasterly winds. Kansas—Clear; southeasterly winds. Nebraska—Clear; southeasterly winds. Missouri—Clear; southeasterly winds. Illinois—Clear; southeasterly winds. Indiana—Clear; southeasterly winds. Ohio—Clear; southeasterly winds. Pennsylvania—Clear; southeasterly winds. Maryland—Clear; southeasterly winds. Delaware—Clear; southeasterly winds. Virginia—Clear; southeasterly winds. North Carolina—Rain; southeasterly winds. South Carolina—Rain; southeasterly winds. Georgia—Rain; southeasterly winds. Florida—Rain; southeasterly winds. Alabama—Rain; southeasterly winds. Mississippi—Clear; southeasterly winds. Louisiana—Clear; southeasterly winds. Arkansas—Clear; southeasterly winds. Texas—Clear; southeasterly winds. Oklahoma—Clear; southeasterly winds. Kansas—Clear; southeasterly winds. Nebraska—Clear; southeasterly winds. Missouri—Clear; southeasterly winds. Illinois—Clear; southeasterly winds. Indiana—Clear; southeasterly winds. Ohio—Clear; southeasterly winds. Pennsylvania—Clear; southeasterly winds. Maryland—Clear; southeasterly winds. Delaware—Clear; southeasterly winds. Virginia—Clear; southeasterly winds.

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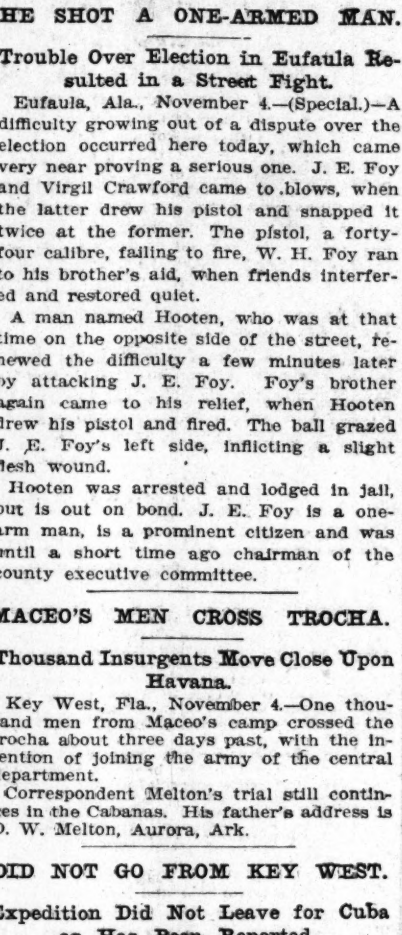
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Knoxville, clear.	62	64	.00
Cincinnati, clear.	62	64	.00
Buffalo, rain.	62	64	.00
Detroit, cloudy.	62	64	.00
Chicago, cloudy.	62	64	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	62	64	.00
Indianapolis, clear.	62	64	.00
Kansas City, clear.	62	64	.00
Omaha, clear.	62	64	.00
Huron, clear.	62	64	.00
Rapid City, clear.	62	64	.00
North Platte, clear.	62	64	.00
Lincoln, clear.	62	64	.00
Denver, clear.	62	64	.00

J. B. MARBURY. Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Thursday. Washington, November 4.—North Carolina—Rain; southeasterly winds. South Carolina—Rain; southeasterly winds. Georgia—Rain; southeasterly winds. Florida—Rain; southeasterly winds. Alabama—Rain; southeasterly winds. Mississippi—Clear; southeasterly winds. Louisiana—Clear; southeasterly winds. Arkansas—Clear; southeasterly winds. Texas—Clear; southeasterly winds. Oklahoma—Clear; southeasterly winds. Kansas—Clear; southeasterly winds. Nebraska—Clear; southeasterly winds. Missouri—Clear; southeasterly winds. Illinois—Clear; southeasterly winds. Indiana—Clear; southeasterly winds. Ohio—Clear; southeasterly winds. Pennsylvania—Clear; southeasterly winds. Maryland—Clear; southeasterly winds. Delaware—Clear; southeasterly winds. Virginia—Clear; southeasterly winds.

IN JOINT SESSION

General Assembly Devoted Yesterday To Election of Officers.

CHOSE JUDGES AND SOLICITORS

Progress of the Election Was Slow, and It Is Incomplete.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT BILL WAS INTRODUCED

Many Members of the Assembly Failed To Reach the City in Time To Attend the Session.

The general assembly went into the election of judges and solicitors yesterday and nearly the entire day was consumed in the work. Only a few of the officers to be elected had been chosen, the work of calling the roll in each instance delaying the progress of the election.

The house and senate met in joint session at 11 o'clock and the election proceeded until 1 o'clock. At that hour an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock for dinner. The afternoon session began at 3 o'clock and continued until 5 o'clock.

The democratic caucus nominees for the several places were elected without opposition in any instance. The vote was small on account of the failure of many members of the assembly to return to the city. The two houses will meet in joint session again this morning and continue the election of judges and solicitors.

In the house yesterday morning Mr. Felder introduced a bill providing for the establishment of the Australian ballot law in Georgia.

The committee on rules reported a recommendation that the rules of the house of 1894 and 1895 be adopted as the rules of the present house. The recommendation was adopted and the session of the house will be guided by the rules of the last house.

Several important bills were introduced by members of the house.

Session of the House. After an adjournment of two days the general assembly resumed its session yesterday. Many members were absent, not being able to reach the city after having spent the day at their homes.

The session of the house began at 10 o'clock. Speaker Jenkins called the body to order and an earnest prayer was offered by Rev. Casper Wright, the chaplain.

A motion was made to dispense with the roll call, but it was voted down. Few more members than a quorum were present. The journal of Saturday last was read and approved.

Upon the request of Mr. Little, of Muscogee, the committee on rules was given permission to sit during the session of the house.

Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five from the senate and nine from the house, whose duty it shall be to report upon the election laws of the state, wherein they shall be changed. The resolution was laid on the table for one day, at the request of Mr. Calvin.

Code Copies Are Scarce. A communication was read from State Librarian Millidge stating that he was unable to furnish each member of the house and senate with a copy of the code of 1892, as requested in a resolution adopted by the general assembly last week. The reason given is that the state has not a sufficient number of copies of the code to comply with the request.

Mr. Armstrong, of Wilkes county, introduced a bill exempting Wilkes county from the provisions of the misdemeanor conviction law.

He also introduced a bill relating to the solvent costs of the solicitor of that county. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Felker, of Walton county, introduced a bill providing for the creation of a board of commissioners of revenue in Walton county. It was referred to the committee on judiciary.

As to Selection of Jurors. Mr. Chapman, of Muscogee, introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the law relating to the manner of selecting jurors in felony cases. His bill provides that when a person may be indicted for a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for twenty years, forty-eight jurors shall be drawn, and when the crime is punishable by imprisonment for less than twenty years, thirty-six jurors shall be drawn.

Mr. Watkins, of Gilmer county, introduced a bill providing for the election of judges of the superior courts by the people. The bill is a constitutional amendment relating to paragraph 2, section 3 of article 6.

Mr. Watkins, of Gilmer, also introduced a bill to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of solicitors of superior courts by the people. Both of the bills were referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Felder's Ballot Law. Mr. Felder, of Fulton, introduced a bill providing for the establishment of the Australian ballot system in Georgia. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary.

At 11 o'clock the doorkeeper of the house, Mr. Willford, announced that the senate awaited the pleasure of the house, and at the direction of the speaker the members of the senate were admitted.

IN JOINT SESSION

General Assembly Devoted Yesterday To Election of Officers.

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ENGLISH SOLD.

Cotton was Forced Down Nearly 1-4c by English Speculators.

LIVERPOOL SPOT SALES HEAVY

European Sales for Future Delivery Aggregated 100,000 Bales—Receipts Were Quite Heavy.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named: Atlanta—Water; middling 4 1/2c; Liverpool—Firm; middling 4 1/2c; New York—Quiet; middling 8 1/2c; Galveston—Steady; middling 7 1/2c; Norfolk—Firm; middling 7 1/2c; Savannah—Quiet; middling 7 1/2c; Mobile—Quiet; middling 7 1/2c; Memphis—Steady; middling 7 1/2c; Charleston—Firm; middling 7 1/2c; Houston—Holiday; Middling 7 1/2c; Macon—Quiet; middling 7 1/2c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
Saturday	1390	1407	1225	800	1132
Sunday	1390	1407	1225	800	1132
Monday	1390	1407	1225	800	1132
Tuesday	1390	1407	1225	800	1132
Wednesday	1390	1407	1225	800	1132
Thursday	1390	1407	1225	800	1132
Friday	1390	1407	1225	800	1132
Total	6950	6950	6950	6950	6950

Paine-Murphy Co's Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., November 4.—The favorable Liverpool advices, a slight advance this morning, prices rising 1/2 to 3 points, has a day of liquidation, and under the pressure of selling for local and southern account prices declined 1/2 to 3 points, closing easy. The market was generally firm, and the Liverpool sales were the largest for some time, indicating a good business with Manchester spinners, notwithstanding the gloomy public advices received from there. In New Orleans, December advanced 6 points, but lost it and declined 12 points. Liverpool advanced 2-3/4 on spot with sales of 15,000 bales. Futures advanced 5 to 5 1/2 points as compared with Monday's closing. Prices were unchanged in New York with sales of 78 for spinning and 30 delivered on contract; middling 4 1/2c, against 4 1/2c last year. Savannah, Augusta, and St. Louis advanced 1-1/2c and Norfolk and Baltimore 1-1/4c. New Orleans, August 1 1/2c, 1 1/2c, and Savannah 1 1/2c, Norfolk 78c, Mobile 40c and Savannah 35c last week, 35 1/2c last year and 6 1/2c in 1894. Thus far this week 20,000 against 22,000 last week, 2,500 against 3,500 and 1,125. Memphis 4,000, against 2,385 and 2,650. Houston 4,000, against 2,385 and 2,650. Houston advices tomorrow 10,000 to 11,000, against 7,000 and 4,625. New Orleans 14,000 to 16,000, against 10,000 and 11,000.

The following is the list of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
November	8 05	8 05	7 96	7 75	7 88
December	8 17	8 20	7 83	7 77	8 04
January	8 24	8 24	7 85	7 97	8 15
February	8 21	8 21	8 01	8 02	8 23
March	8 53	8 54	8 06	8 07	8 58
April	8 87	8 87	8 11	8 11	8 78
May	8 28	8 28	8 15	8 16	8 37
June	8 50	8 49	8 18	8 18	8 40
July	8 50	8 40	8 22	8 23	8 44
August	8 50	8 40	8 22	8 23	8 44
September	8 50	8 40	8 22	8 23	8 44
October	8 50	8 40	8 22	8 23	8 44
November	8 50	8 40	8 22	8 23	8 44
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July</					

Young Ladies

Who expect to get married this fall should send to J. P. Stevens & Bros., Jewelers and Engravers, 47 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga., for samples and prices of

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Also their new Wedding Code Book which will be sent free of charge.

i'm healthy! why?

"phosphate gin."

be sure that you get the genuine—always in round bottles, enclosed in square cartons and bearing the name of the

gin phosphate remedy co., atlanta.

cures kidney and bladder troubles, a general tonic.

all drug stores and bars.

PLUMBING GOODS.

I have opened a plumbers' supply house, and can sell anything you want at wholesale prices.

17 South Forsyth Street. July-ly-last page, 1st col

and Whiskey Habits cured at home with OPIUM. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

APOLLO GALVANIZED IRON. If you think one make as good as another you do not know Apollo. No other make is equally soft, flat, of uniform gauge, and workable.

Apollo Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MADAWASKA. ACTUAL CLOSING OUT SALE. BY WILLINGHAM & CO.

All building material will be 30% higher by 10th of November next. Now is your opportunity to buy Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Hardwood Mantels, Mouldings, Turned work and inside trim. Never before have such bargains been offered.

Send us your bills to estimate. We are obliged to move our plant to Corner Marietta and North avenue, and must sell out.

Present office No 1 North Forsyth—Factory 64 to 86 Elliott St.

WILLINGHAM & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

To Mexico City.

Pan-American Medical Congress

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

—VIA—

Atlanta & West Point

RAILROAD.

The direct route and short line, absolutely the only line making direct connections at New Orleans for Mexico. Positive, by the only line making only one change of cars between Washington, D. C., and Atlanta to Mexico. Tickets on sale November 7 to 10, good to return December 17. If you want to enjoy a nice trip, start right, as this line, via Montgomery and New Orleans, is by far the most pleasant, attractive and interesting route. Diagrams now ready. For reservations apply to GEO. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agent, E. E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. T. DORSEY, P. H. BREWSTER, Albert Howell DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, LAWYERS. Offices—2, 4, 6 and 8 Lowe building, 5 1/2 Whitehall. Telephone 270.

SHE FACED A DAGGER

Miss Mary Bridge Startled by a Bold Burglar Yesterday.

IT WAS A DAYLIGHT STEAL

Negro Walked Deliberately Into the House and Helped Himself.

INTRUDER DETECTED BY THE YOUNG LADY

She Challenged His Presence and Ordered Him Out of the House. The Officers at Work.

The residence of Mr. James Bridge, corner of Peachtree and Harris streets, was entered by a bold outlaw in broad daylight yesterday morning, while the family was at home. The thief secured over a hundred dollars' worth of jewelry before he was detected.

This burglary is unparalleled in police history in this city. It was a little after 10 o'clock. Only the female part of the family was at home. Miss Mary Bridge was sitting in the parlor reading. She happened to glance up and saw a big negro walk composedly out of the sitting room into the hall. In one hand he carried a small package and in the other a shining dagger.

Miss Bridge was at first somewhat startled, but soon regained her composure. With remarkable courage she walked with determined resolution out of the parlor and faced the negro in the hall.

Ordered Him To Move. For a moment Miss Bridge and the big negro stood face to face in the hall. Neither spoke. The silence was broken by the young lady, who asked the outlaw what he was doing there. He replied very abruptly that he was looking for Mr. Johnson, and wanted to know if he lived there. Miss Bridge stated that she knew no such person and ordered the negro out of the house.

The burglar hesitated for a moment, as if contemplating whether to use the deadly weapon he held in his hand, and then turned and walked deliberately down the hall to the rear door. Here he had left his umbrella. He picked it up and proceeded down a long flight of steps into Harris street. As soon as he struck the pavement he started on a dead run toward Courtland street and disappeared.

An investigation of the house showed the daring negro to have entered almost every room on the first floor except the parlor, where Miss Bridge was sitting, and the kitchen, where the servants were at work. He had entered Miss Bridge's room on the first floor and had stolen her fine gold watch from the dresser. A silver heart pendant with emeralds and various other articles and prized very highly by Miss Bridge was also missing. They were evidently in the package the negro carried in his hand when he confronted Miss Bridge in the hall.

Nothing else in the house can so far be found missing. As soon as Mr. Bridge returned home, an hour later, his daughter gave him a vivid account of the burglary. He at once communicated with the authorities at the station house. Detectives were immediately detailed on the case and think they will probably catch the guilty party. The stolen goods may also be recovered.

The most mysterious part of the whole affair is that out of the large number of servants employed in the house no one saw the thief enter and no one saw him leave except Miss Bridge.

Miss Bridge probably owes her life to her wonderful composure.

Atlanta seems to be overrun just now by the boldest gang of burglars that has ever operated here. Innumerable houses have been entered all over the city, and while the police are making every effort possible to catch them, yet the limited number of men make the work almost impossible in this direction.

TIGER DAY IN POLICE COURT.

Six Prosperous Tigers Tried Yesterday Afternoon.

Six innocent looking blind tigers stood before Judge Andy's bar of justice yesterday afternoon and received justice according to the law. They had been caught on election day. Five of them were fined and one dismissed and four were sent to the stockade to repent of their folly.

There was an unusually large crowd in the courtroom. Most of them were dusky dealers, who had come to lend their sympathy to the tigers which had moistened their dry throats the day before. The judicial desk was decorated with multi-colored bottles.

All the tigers pleaded not guilty. But the dusky decoy who had bought the booze from them was there, however, and his evidence carried all before it. Charley Reynolds was fined \$50 and costs and was sent to the stockade for thirty days. David Dorsey was given the same punishment. Harriett Brown was fined \$25, which she paid. Will Johnson was dismissed. Nathan Trasley and Jerry Thompson were fined \$20 and \$25, respectively.

Several other cases were postponed and will be tried this afternoon.

Food for the Tired Brain.

Food for the Tired Brain. Food for the Tired Brain.

It furnishes building material for brain and nerves (the phosphates) and imparts renewed strength.

ALEX BEALER ACCEPTS.

Answered the Call of the Fifth Baptist Church Affirmatively.

At the regular meeting of the Fifth Baptist church last night Mr. Alex W. Bealer accepted the call which had been tendered him about two weeks ago. Mr. Bealer took charge of the meeting and delivered a short address, which deeply impressed his hearers. He advised them to think no more of what they had done in the past, but to push forward with new zeal and refreshed courage.

He told them that now was the time to start a new page in the existence of the church; that now was the time to leave all strife and contention, if there had been any, in the background.

HEIRS VS. HUSBAND

Relatives of Caroline Medlock Say She Was Non Compos Mentis.

THEY ATTACK HER WILL

Make Sensational Allegations in Regard To Her Mental Condition.

JURY FINDS VERDICT FOR HER HUSBAND

All the Courts Were in Session Yesterday and It Was a Busy Day with the Lawyers.

The end of an interesting piece of litigation reached yesterday in the superior court and the difference existing between the relatives of Caroline Medlock and her husband was settled by the verdict of the jury and the final order and decree of Judge Lumpkin.

Several years ago Pleasant W. Merritt married Caroline Medlock. The wife soon died, however, leaving much valuable property. This real estate was claimed by the property, alleged that Caroline Medlock was non compos mentis, therefore she could not contract a marriage and consequently was not the legal wife of Pleasant W. Merritt. They claimed that Caroline Medlock was not responsible for her actions.

The petitioners who made the fight in the courts were Robert Medlock and W. P. Medlock, brothers of Caroline Medlock, deceased; Mrs. M. A. Terry, sister of Caroline Medlock; Joseph Medlock, the only son of Pleasant W. Medlock, and brother of Caroline Medlock; John T. Medlock, M. C. Medlock, Robert F. Medlock and Samuel T. Medlock, sons of Thomas L. D. Medlock, deceased, who was a brother of Caroline Medlock; John S. A. Tilley and H. P. Tilley, sons of Susan E. Tilley, deceased, who was a sister of Caroline Medlock.

They claimed that Caroline Medlock owned valuable property at the time of her death, which was located on Walker and Jackson streets. They claimed that Pleasant W. Merritt had been in possession of the property and had collected the rents, amounting to about \$500 per annum. They say he refused to vacate the property or deliver the rents that he had collected. The claim to the property filed by the husband of Caroline Medlock is based upon the will made by his wife at the time of her death. He denied that he had been in possession of the property and that he had collected the rents.

It was charged by her relatives in court yesterday that she was weak, both in mind and body, and was not capable of making a legal disposition of her property and that she was never the lawful wife of Pleasant W. Merritt, for the reason that it was not lawful for a person non compos mentis to contract the marriage relation. They say that if the will was signed by her it was because she mortally feared her husband and her signature was secured by fraud.

The court ruled that the will had been procured in the court of ordinary and was not valid. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, Merritt, and he will continue in the possession of the property in dispute.

Another Order in the Land Case.

Yesterday Judge Lumpkin granted the following order in the case of the First National Bank of Marietta against J. G. Oglesby, et al., assignees of the Merchants' bank and the American National Bank of Macon:

"It being made to appear to the court that on October 22nd the American National Bank of Macon, one of the defendants in the above stated case, filed an answer and cross-petition in said case and that the same was filed without an order of this court, directing that the defendants in said case should interplead for the sum involved."

"On motion of counsel for said American National bank, it is hereby considered, ordered and decreed that the said defendants in said case should interplead for the sum involved and that they should file their answers and cross-petitions in this case the same as if said answer and cross-petition had never been filed. Costs in this answer were drawn against movant."

News of the Courts.

The city criminal court reconvened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and Judge Berry disposed of nine cases. The jail cases will be tried in the order in which they come, after which the bond cases will be taken up.

The city court was in session yesterday and the case of Walker against Sidelid will be taken up this morning. The case was reached just before the hour of the morning arrived and goes on the docket for the first thing today.

Late yesterday afternoon Judge Lumpkin issued an order in the case of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company authorizing the receivers to pay the mortgage of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, which amounts to about \$1,500.

ROBBED STREET CARS.

Detectives Catch a Thief Who Has Been Operating Extensively.

The city detectives succeeded in catching yesterday a thief who has been systematically robbing the Consolidated Street Railway Company. His name is Charley Powell, and he is a little negro about fifteen years of age.

The Consolidated runs several cars in which the passengers drop fares into a box as of old. It was out of these cars that Powell got his booty. He has been in the habit of paying nightly visits to the shed on Lyons street and securing nickels from the car boxes taken in during the day. Some inexplicable manner he had secured a key which would unlock the money boxes and, therefore, had no trouble in securing the booty.

The officials noticed a discrepancy in the boxes of the cars every morning when they went to count the cash, but were mystified to account for the loss. The detectives were notified and Sergeant Slaughter detailed Officer Barrett on the case. Barrett secreted himself in the carshed Wednesday night, and when the negro appeared, he was reached and taken to the station house. The amount Powell has stolen is unknown, but it is supposed to be a good sum. He waived preliminary hearing before Judge Bloodworth yesterday afternoon and was bound over and sent to jail in default of bond.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

CHEAP EXCURSION

To City of Mexico Via Southern Pacific Company.

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IS Beyond Criticism.

We want every man in Atlanta, whether he desires to buy a Suit or Overcoat right now or not, to drop into our store at his convenience and look through our styles and hear our prices.

We will go over a garment with him inside and out, stitch by stitch, and show him why our Clothing is beyond criticism.

We will post him so thoroughly that it will be hard work for a clothing salesman anywhere to deceive him, and we won't try to inveigle into buying against his will.

Leas-Neel Co.

ONE POLICY WAS PAID

Yesterday the First Delbridge Insurance Policy Was Settled.

\$5,000 PAID MRS. DELBRIDGE

It Comes from the National Union, a Fraternal Organization—President Parks Receives Check.

The National Union, a fraternal organization, which has as one of its rules to pay the families of those who die in the union a beneficiary sum of money, yesterday sent a check to its president here in favor of Mrs. Thomas J. Delbridge, the widow of the unfortunate man who was drowned a few months ago in the lake at Lakewood.

This is the first insurance policy paid to Mrs. Delbridge, though over \$65,000 worth of policies were held by Mr. Delbridge at the time of his death.

The National Union, though not strictly an insurance association, pays death benefits of varying amounts, according to the policy. The Union is a fraternal one, something on the line of the Odd Fellows.

The check for Mrs. Delbridge was received by the local president, Mr. John S. Parks, yesterday, and the money will be delivered to her by Treasurer Monmouth and Mr. Parks. The check came from the headquarters of the Union at Toledo, O., and was signed by Senate Secretary J. W. Merritt.

Though proof of death has been furnished all the insurance departments in which Mr. Delbridge was insured, they have for some reason refused to pay. They had inspectors in Atlanta a few weeks ago who tried to work up evidence of suicide, but what they did before going back to their respective headquarters no one except the insurance companies themselves know.

Thomas J. Delbridge held insurance policies in about fifteen different life insurance companies, aggregating \$68,000. It is believed that the refusal of one of the policies yesterday may have an effect upon the other companies and cause them to pay up.

Cure Tobacco Habit for 25c.

Ask your druggist for Surs Quid. It's a curing gum for the tobacco habit. It causes normal action to the heart, stomach, kidneys and sexual organs. Booklet free. Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Ask your druggist for Surs Quid.

The King of Pills is BEECHAM'S-RECHAM'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

New and Secondhand.

And all kinds of school supplies. A useful present presented with each purchase. JOHN M. MILLER'S, 29 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Never before were conditions so favorable for making your Winter Clothing purchase. Our stock is brimful of newness in all departments. Not a Clothing want has been overlooked. Best goods, best workmanship, best prices for Men, Boys and Children.

New Suits. New Overcoats. New Furnishings.

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Trunks, Valises, Satchels AND TRAVELERS' SUNDRIES.

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Everything in our immense stock at prices to surprise and please you all.

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Capital and Surplus \$200,000.

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. Interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5,000 on which interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. For out of town customers we issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Withdrawals can be made only on presentation of the book or certificate.

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\$4,000 FOR NICE 3-room house on paved lot in first-class neighborhood; cost \$2,500; on nice street and not too far out.

\$1,800 FOR BEAUTIFUL lot on Capitol square, with 100 ft. frontage on north side.

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LARGE and beautiful lot on Chandler street at Decatur; price has been \$200, but will now be sold at a sacrifice.

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NO. 110 IVY STREET—Elegant 20-room boarding house, modern and near in.

NO. 10 West Peachtree Street—9 rooms, modern and near in.

NO. 14 South Pryor Street—9 rooms, near in.

NO. 117 Capitol Avenue—9 rooms, fine location, large lot and stable, \$30.

NO. 100 West Peachtree Street—8 rooms, modern conveniences, stable, \$40.

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